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["Abridged," report by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered on 24 January at 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrades! Our congress is being held at a portentous time. The party and the entire Soviet people are approaching the 27th CPSU Congress. It will be an epoch-making landmark in the country's development. This is connected with the paramount importance of the questions submitted for discussion, the nature of the current period and the novelty and scale of the tasks confronting our society.

The years since the 26th party congress have been filled with events of tremendous political and social importance.

The peoples of our country solemnly commemorated a glorious jubilee of the united Soviet family -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The decisions of the congress were implemented and the program of the country's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan was realized by the persevering patriotic labor of the communists, the working people and the entire Soviet people. A big new step forward in economic and social development was taken, Soviet people's well-being increased and our great motherland's defense capability was strengthened.

The unity of party and people, the indestructible friendship and fraternity of the peoples and the moral-political cohesion of our socialist society strengthened even further.

All this was the result of the unswerving implementation of the party's Leninist general course and its wise leadership and tremendous organizing, ideological, and political activity.

The communists and all Soviet people are proud of our country's historic conquests. And rightly proud.

But, as the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum observed, life and its dynamism dictate the need for further changes and transformations and the achievement of a new qualitative state of society in the broad meaning of the word.

The CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the reports and speeches of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced the integral and comprehensive concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum in October 1985 examined and approved drafts of the new version of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 and changes to the CPSU Rules.

The concept of acceleration is the core of all three most important pre-congress party documents. The acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development is designed to ensure qualitative transformations in all aspects of Soviet life to ensure the materially and spiritually rich and socially dynamic life of our people under conditions of peace, and to reveal even more fully and strikingly the possibilities and advantages of the socialist system.

The new version of the CPSU Program was drawn up on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist analysis of the path covered by our society, a precise determination of its place in historical development, our economic, social and political practice, the scientific forecasting of the future, and the dialectical unity of strategic and tactical tasks.

The third party program in the new version, the Central Committee October plenum, said, is a program of plan-oriented and comprehensive improvement of socialism and Soviet society's further advance toward communism on the basis of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. This is a program of struggle for peace and social progress.

The program determines the party's economic strategy for further intensification of the scientific-technical revolution. It is aimed at transformations of a truly historic scale -- implementation of a new technical restructuring of the national economy, its transition to an intensive development track, and the movement of the country's economy toward the highest level of organization and efficiency.

The draft determines precisely the party's attitude toward the social sphere. It regards social policy as a powerful means of acceleration of the country's economic development and the upturn of the labor and social-political assertiveness of the masses and a most important factor of the politicsl stability of society, the formation of the new man and the establishment of the socialist way of life.

The aims in the sphere of ideological work are of importance also. The program sets the task of raising people on the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and truthful words and actual deeds, uniting political education and ideological influence with the working people's increasingly extensive participation in the solution of economic and social questions and the control of the affairs of society.

The program is a valuable expression of the concept of the establishment of peace in the world, the social progress and national liberation of the peoples and the strengthening of the international communists and workers movement. It demonstrates our party's invariable solidarity with the struggle of the progressive forces.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for the further progressive development both of the country as a whole and each union republic. The highest goal of economic strategy, it emphasizes, has been and remains an unswerving upsurge in the people's material and cultural level. Realization of this goal in the coming period will require an acceleration of socioeconomic development and the utmost intensification and increased efficiency of production based on scientific-technical progress.

The draft is designed to materialize the proportions of the party program and corresponds to its demands -- for an acceleration of the development of our society and the simultaneous accomplishment of such strategic tasks as a rise in the people's well-being, a strengthening of economic potential, and the maintenance of the country of soviets' defense capability at the requisite level.

The draft of the changes being made to the CPSU Rules corresponds to the party's program goals. It takes account both of the experience of practical party work and the proposals expressed recently by the communists and the party organizations.

The scale, depty and complexity of the tasks being tackled make new high demands on the level of party leadership and dictate the need for new approaches to all aspects of party work. All this is reflected in the party's basic law. The proposed changes, the Central Committee October plenum stressed, serve to enhance the authority, title and significance of the party member, his role as political fighter and organizer of the masses, and his responsibility for implementation of the general line and directives of the party.

The pre-congress documents arm the communists and all working people of the country with a clear understanding of the goals of the Lenin Party and powerful means of achieving them.

It is for this reason that the discussion of them at the meetings of the party organizations and labor collectives and rayon and city party organization conferences held in the republic was active and concerned. Many proposals were submitted and wishes expressed pertaining to various sections of the documents. Many specific proposals were also expressed aimed at an improvement in the state of affairs in all walks of our life. They have been taken into consideration, and the appropriate measures are being adopted in respect to them.

Since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the reorganization of the country's economy on new principles, forms and methods of management, the transformation of many aspects of social life and the eradication of everything negative and outdated that is weakening society's moral principles and fettering our advance have been under way.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are perseveringly and consistently pursuing a Leninist peace-loving policy and taking active steps to remove the nuclear threat and improve the entire international atmosphere. Exceptional importance in this respect is attached to the initiatives and proposals put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his recent statement and also at the meetings with top leaders in Paris and Geneva.

All this has the full approval and warm support of the communists and all Soviet people and is raising their political and labor assertiveness in realization of the new magnificant designs of the Lenin Party.

Comrades! The republic's social-political life was active and robust in the period under review. The Armenian Communist Party and its Central Committee worked consistently on implementation of the decisions of our party's 26th congress and mobilized the efforts of the communists and all working people for fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas.

Today we note with satisfaction that as a whole the 5-year program of economic and social development was realized successfully. The envisaged frontiers were reached. Our republic scored new successes in economic and cultural building and increased its contribution to the accomplishment of all-union tasks. This is the chief result of the work of the republic party organization, our communists and all working people.

In the period under review our capital -- Yerevan -- was awarded the Order of Lenin, Leninakan the Order of Friendship of the Peoples. For 4 years in succession the Armenian SSR was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners for successful fulfillment of the plans of economic and social development.

I. Acceleration of Economic Development Based on Scientific-Technical Progress -- Most Important Task

Comrades! The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee implemented the party's economic policy consistently. The efforts of party committees and organizations and the labor collectives were mobilized to ensure the economy's dynamic development. The Central Committee paid particular attention to a rise in the scientific-technical and organizational-economic level of the republic's national economy.

Its economic potential grew considerably in the period under review. A big new step forward was taken in the development of the republic's productive forces. There was an increase in the efficiency of social production, which is being transferred consistently to an intensive path of development. The structure of national economy sectors was perfected.

National income increased 31.3 percent compared with 1980, social labor productivity rose 19 percent. Twenty-five percent more capital investments were channeled into strengthening the national economy's material-technical base than in the preceding 5-year plan. Fixed production capital grew 39.7 percent. More than 100,000 persons were additionally enlisted in the material sphere of the economy, approximately 150,000 in the public sector of the national economy as a whole.

The material-, energy- and capital-intensiveness of social production and national income declined.

As always, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee paid particular attention to the development of industry.

The republic's industry fulfilled the 11th 5-Year Plan per the main indicators ahead of schedule. The increase in production constituted 33.2 percent against the 30 percent envisaged by the 5-year plan, labor productivity 16.4 percent against 16.1 percent. More than R670 of products were manufactured over and above the annual plans. Industry's share of national income rose. Fixed production capital in industry increased more than 35 percent.

New capacity was introduced at many enterprises, and work was performed on the modernization and retooling of production.

The sectors ensuring scientific-technical progress developed at an accelerated pace. Production of the machine-building product grew by a factor of more than 1.6. The manufacture of products at radioelectronics and instrument-making enterprises increased by a factor of 2.5 here.

The number of affiliates, production bays and shops of the major associations and enterprises increased by a factor of 1.6. The growth rate of their output constituted 43.9 percent.

Group "B" industry, whose volume grew 39.9 percent, developed at a preferential pace.

Over 37,000 measures were realized in the period under review pertaining to the introduction of new equipment and progressive techniques, with a savings of more than R270 million. Over 600 mechanized lines and transfer machines and 300 comprehensively automated and mechanized bays, shops and processes were installed.

The quality and technical-economic specifications of the manufactured product improved. Some 23.6 percent more new products were assimilated in the current 5-year plan than in the preceding one. The volume of products bearing the official Emblem of Quality in output subject to certification increased. Many enterprises achieved high results here.

Thus up to 35 percent of the product is replaced annually and losses from defective work were halved at the Yerevan "Armelektroapparat" Production Association Electrical Apparatus Plant (Comrade E. Markosyan, general director, Comrade A. Kazaryan, secretary of the party organization). The proportion of products in the top quality category has been raised to 87 percent of total manufactured product.

A fitting contribution to the development of the republic's industry was made by the labor collectives of the cities of Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan and Razdanskiy, Abovyanskiy, Kafanskiy, imeni Kamo, Echmiadzinskiy and other rayons.

For achieving high results in union and republic socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of plan quotas the illustrious collectives of many of our associations, enterprises and organizations, which are widely known both in the republic and in the country, were adjudged the winners and awarded challenge red banners.

But the Central Committee evaluates the results achieved critically and also sees the serious shortcomings and oversights still present in the work of industry.

We cannot be satisfied with the rate of acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the intensification of production and its increased efficiency. Work is still being performed insufficiently assertively and persistently on an improvement in the control and organization of production, the modernization and retooling of enterprises, the replacement of their production apparatus and its rational use and on economies and resource-saving. Slate, production and labor discipline needs to be strengthened further.

Constant fulfillment of the production plans has yet to become the norm for all labor collectives. In the 5-year plan an average 7-8 percent of enterprises annually failed to ensure fulfillment of the plans for the production and sale of commodity products.

Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry, Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, Ministry of Chemical Industry, Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, and Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and the republic Ministry of Construction Materials Industry as a whole failed to reach the frontiers charted by the 5-year plan.

The "Nairit" Scientific-Production Association, "Polivinilatsetat" Production Association, Yerevan Tire and Industrial Rubber Products plants, Kirovakan Chemical Fibers Plant, Razdan Cement Plant and a number of others, which failed to produce output to the tune of tens of millions of rubles, worked unsatisfactorily.

One out of every four enterprises, on average, failed annually to ensure complete fulfillment of the contractual supply plans.

As before, in many places scientific-technical progress is proceeding sluggishly. The majority of enterprises and organizations, ministries, and departments failed to secure fulfillment of the plans for the introduction of new technology. Only 36 percent of the labor productivity increase is being secured thanks to the introduction of new equipment.

The work of the party committees and organizations and economic authorities is still only being reorganized slowly in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the directions of the CPSU Central Committee meeting on questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Examination of the question at an Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum showed that the programs and plans pertaining to new equipment are, as before, of a nonsystemic nature at a number of enterprises and are inadequately tied in with the plans for the development of production, capital construction, and material-technical supply. In a number of places, one is struck by the unprepared state of production, the inadequate level of skills of the personnel, and sometimes simply by the incompetence in questions of the practical realization of progressive scientific-technical achievements.

It needs to be firmly grasped, comrades, that the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is the main direction of the party's scientific strategy and the main lever of intensification of the national economy and its increased efficiency, and we must reorganize accordingly. It is necessary to do away with shortcomings more assertively and develop scientific-technical progress more vigorously, losing no time. Each party committee and organization and each soviet and economic body and organization must keep questions of scientific-technical progress at the center of attention and bear the highest responsibility for the unswerving implementation of the party's directions pertaining to its acceleration.

The fact that an average of 13-16 percent of the republic's enterprises failed in the 5-year plan to meet the annual labor productivity growth targets should be considered serious unfinished business on the part of Central Committee departments and party committees and organizations and the result of low exactingness toward the leaders of ministries, department, enterprises, and organizations. Fulfillment of this most important indicator of production efficiency as a whole was not secured by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry and Ministry of Chemical Industry and the republic Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the meat and dairy and canning sectors of the Council for the Agrarian-Industrial Complex.

Full use is not being made of the tremendous possibilities of socialist competition and job certification to achieve a growth of labor productivity, a strengthening of production discipline, and a rise in the qualifications of personnel and their responsibility for the end results of work. Cost accounting and progressive forms of organization of labor and remuneration, including the brigade contract, are not being introduced quickly enough.

A principal reason for low labor productivity is the inadequate level of organization and technology of production. Many industrial enterprises are not involving themselves properly in a rise in the extent of mechanization of labor processes. One out of every three workers in the republic at present works by hand.

Work on introducing flexible automated processes and replacing and modernizing fixed production capital, a considerable proportion of which has long been obsolete, is inadequate. The proportion of automated lines, specialized machine tools, machine tools with numerical programmed control and robotized complexes in the total quantity of equipment is low. At the same time there is a large amount of uninstalled equipment at the republic's enterprises.

Not all associations and enterprises are adopting the necessary measures for the more efficient use of available industrial engineering potential. The pool of machinery and equipment, including machine tools with programmed control, is not fully loaded. The shift-work coefficient is not growing quickly enough, particularly in machine building, where it constituted only 1.35. This indicator is impermissibly low at enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry (0.96) and Ministry of Automotive Industry (1.11), in the "Tekhostnastka" Production Association (1.21) and at the Artik Electronic Furnace Plant (1.13). Slowness in the assimilation of the rated capacity of newly introduced processes is being displayed.

It is the task of the party committees and organizations to target the efforts of the labor collectives toward a sharp increase in the manufacture of products per square meter and per unit of equipment, raise the shift-work coefficient, reduce idling, and cut the time taken to assimilate introduced capacity.

I would like in this connection to call the attention of the raykoms, ministries and departments, association and enterprise leaders to the following. Many affiliates of our enterprises created in various parts of the republic have now been operating long enough, and their formational period is over. It is time to make higher demands on them in the business of an increase in labor productivity and product quality.

We must pay more attention to the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises. This is the most economical and speediest way to tackle the task of an acceleration of technical progress, broaden the possibilities of an improvement in product quality and raise labor productivity.

The good results that may be obtained on this path are shown by the work of many enterprises of the republic Ministry of Light Industry and other sectors of the national economy.

Active work on modernization and retooling enabled the collective of the head enterprise of the "Zakavkazkabel" Production Association (Comrade G. Badeyan, general director, Comrade D. Isagudyan, secretary of the party organization) to fulfill the production plans successfully, accelerate the labor productivity growth rate and improve product quality. And, conversely, the tardy replacement of production apparatus and the delay in the retooling of the Kirovakan Chemical Fibers Plant (Comrade . Mantashyan, former director, Comrade G. Donapetyan, secretary of the party organization) led to the plant failing to create the corresponding technical-economic opportunities for renewal of the manufactured product and its increased quality, in which connection it was confronted with serious difficulties in marketing the product.

The party committees must keep the question of modernization and retooling under constant supervision and target the primary organizations toward active and enterprising work in this direction. Each enterprise must have a clearly elaborated program and realize it persistently.

It is essential that the republic government, Gosplan (Comrade G. Sagoyan, chairman) and ministries and departments change investment policy and increase the proportion of capital investments for modernization and retooling and the qualitative renewal of the technical base of production. This is all the more important in that the rate of replacement of fixed production capital, particularly its active part, slowed down in the 11th 5-Year Plan here.

The ultimate goal of all our efforts in production is the manufacture of high-quality, sound, products with high consumer properties and technical-economic parameters.

But, unfortunately, many of our enterprises are continuing to manufacture products of low quality and obsolete design and with low consumer properties. The majority of the products manufactured by the republic's machine-tool-building enterprises lags behind the modern level. Products of obsolete models and designs are being manufactured by enterprises of the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, Ministry of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems, Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and others.

The Yerevan Auto Works has been manufacturing the ErAZ-762 van for almost 20 years. Neither in terms of technical level nor quality of design can the vehicle satisfy consumers' demands. The plant was criticized at our last congress. However, neither the enterprise directors nor the party committee drew the due conclusions from the criticism. Also manifestly inadequate were the measures adopted by the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry and the party committee of Rayon imeni 26 Komissarov (Comrade A. Oganesyan, secretary). They repeatedly studied various aspects of the auto plant's activity. Many decisions were adopted. The leadership of the plant and the party committee was replaced, but what was most important did not occur: the quality of the vehicles did not rise, a new model was not put on the production line.

There are also examples of many products being obsolete even prior to their assimilation in series manufacture.

As a whole, over 40 percent of the products manufactured by the republic's machine-building enterprises was assimilated 10 and more years ago. At enterprises of the Ministry of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems the average annual proportion of newly assimilated product in the 11th 5-Year Plan constituted 7.2 percent.

In the 5-year plan, economic penalties were imposed by the Armenian SSR State Committee for Standards and the Gostorginspektsiya on enterprises of the republic involving the exclusion from report data of products in a sum total of approximately R60 million. The percentage of defective work in the production of a number of products of electrical engineering industry, watches, auto tires and industrial rubber products and garments remains high.

Compared with preceding years there was a decline in the proportion of products of the top quality category in the "Armelektromash" Production Association and at the Leninakan "Mikroelektrodvigatel" Plant, at the Yerevan Machine-Tool-Building Association imeni Dzerzhinskiy, the Yerevan Instruments Plant, and other enterprises.

We should emphasize particularly the need for an increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods. It is essential that we work in two directions here. First, we need to continue to increase the volume and strive for a sharp increase in the quality and broadening of the selection of the products manufactured by group "B" enterprises. Considering the trend toward individualization of demand for consumer goods, the enterprises of this sector must be able to set up the manufacture of diverse commodities in relatively small batches using the methods and organization of mass production.

Second, to make the coming 5-year plan pivotal in consumer goods production at group "A" enterprises. The question is posed thus because many leading production associations and enterprises such as the "Armelektromash," "Elektron," "Nairit," and certain others have yet to show their worth in this most important matter.

Is it permissible for the "Razdanskiy Mashinostroitel" Production Association (Comrade G. Karapetyan, former director, Comrade M. Gasparyan, secretary of the party organization), which is well equipped and has extensive possibilities, to manufacture primitive three-program radio receivers, and with a low quality of finish at that?

It is necessary to draw the most serious conclusions from all these facts and adopt exhaustive measures for an increase in the quality of the manufactured product. The party committees and organizations and ministries and departments must raise the personal responsibility of production leaders and specialists for the creation of the necessary organizational, technical and economic conditions for high-quality labor. Every enterprise, every designer and production engineer, every scientists, and every worker must struggle for high product quality.

The republic's scientific-technical and production potential and the experience of our work on improving quality enable us to set the following task: any product manufactured in the republic must be of the highest quality, reliability, and technical level and enhance the honor of the Soviet trademark.

A most important task today is economization of resources and their careful consumption. The struggle for economy and thrift is party policy for the long term. In the 12th 5-Year Plan the increase in fuel, energy, raw material and intermediate product requirements is to be met 75-80 percent thanks to economies therein.

However, the saving of resources here has still not become a most important factor of the intensification of production. In machine building, approximately 40 percent of the processed metal is converted into filings owing to the slow introduction of waste-free technology and progressive methods of obtaining merchant bar products.

Energy-saving technology is being introduced slowly here. Many enterprises and organizations were allowed to exceed the power-consumption quota and overconsume thermal energy in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In the very system of the Armglavenergo (Comrade F. Akopdzhyan, chief) responsible for monitoring the national economy sector's energy consumption, the losses in the power systems were considerably in excess of the established norms.

Fuel and lubricants are being consumed uneconomically in the system of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport, the agrarian-industrial complex [APK] and in construction.

And how many losses we incur owing to the poor storage of physical assets, mismanagement and laxity, and the embezzlement of socialist property. Serious complaints have to be leveled in this respect at the State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products (Comrade K. Vartanyan, chairman) and certain industrial ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations. At individual enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade A. Gevorkyan, minister) the embezzlement of socialist property is actually reducing the labor collecctives' efforts to economize on raw material and intermediate products to nothing.

Questions of economies are now posed more broadly -- not only managing zealously and improving the preservation of resources but also activating the technical-technological factor, increasing the degree of product processing, producing products with a lesser amount of material outlay, and persistently introducing resource-saving, low-waste, and waste-free technology.

We will not be able to successfully tackle the tasks of a rise in labor productivity and product quality and the efficient use of industrial engineering potential and all types of resources if together with the work on raising the technical level of production to a qualitatively new level we do not perfect planning and management and improve the organization of production and labor in every possible way and do not strengthen production, technological and labor discipline, and order at each enterprise; improve and rationalize jobs; and sharply reduce losses of work time. We cannot hope for success without a consistent increase in the qualifications of all specialists and workers, their social assertiveness, and their creative and conscientious labor.

Our primary party organizations, raykoms and gorkoms, ministries and departments, the government and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee must work on all this constantly.

We are faced with the task of making the 12th 5-Year Plan pivotal in an intensification of industry and the increased efficiency of its operation.

Permit me to express the confidence that the republic's industrial workers will, as always, be in the front ranks of the struggle for the accomplishment of the tasks set by the party.

Comrades! The Central Committee has constantly kept at the center of its attention questions of an improvement in the work of transport and communications.

Public railroad and motor transport conveyed more than 24 million tons of national economic freight over and above the plan, passenger air transportation grew by almost 22 percent, and the communications product increased 27 percent. In accordance with the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the construction of a facility of vital importance for the republic -- the Idzhevan-Razdan Railroad -- was completed and the first work train passed through.

A considerable amount of work was done in transport and communications on the introduction into production of new equipment and technology and new forms of organization for labor and pay.

At the same time the work of these sectors has still not yet been fully reorganized in a spirit of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum. The precise and steady rhythm of the work of transport and communications is not secured everywhere, and the standard of service is low.

On the railroad (Comrade A. Kandilyan, chief of the branch) there is much above-norm car idling, precise notification of the freight consignees has not been organized, there are still interruptions in the supply of cars and containers, and the preservation of the transported freight is not fully ensured. Both in the system of the Ministry of Motor Transport (Comrade Kh. Drampyan, minister) and in other departments irrational use is still being made of means of transport, the quality of maintenance of the rolling stock is low, there are a great many empty runs, and inflated reports are permitted. In a number of fleets, the structure of the rolling stock fails to correspond to transportation requirements and the material-technical base is inadequate. Among the republic's airmen (Comrade D. Atbashyan, chief of the main administration) labor, technological, and production discipline does not yet correspond to modern requirements. Flight delays through the fault of personnel and violations of the flight schedule continue here. In the work of the republic Ministry of Communications (Comrade A. Mirzoyan, minister) the technical condition and quality of communications remain the biggest bottleneck. Obsolete equipment is still operated.

Speaking of transport, it should be borne in mind that the necessary national economic result may be achieved only given the uninterrupted functioning of the entire transport production line. The work of the clients is in need of further improvement in this connection. It is essential to increase their responsibility for the timely loading and unloading of the means of transport. It is impermissible that average car idling at freight consignees is 26 percent in excess of the norm.

The party organizations and leaders of transport and communications enterprises must strengthen discipline, organization, and order everywhere and strive to ensure the timely, high-quality, and full satisfaction of the national economy's and population's transportation requirements, a rise in the operational dependability of the communications network, precise interaction with other sectors of the national economy, coordination of the work of all forms of transport and an increase in labor productivity, the efficient use of rolling stock, and traffic safety. It is necessary to be more resolute in combating inflated reports and to establish a strict practice of economy.

It is necessary to initiate the construction of the Vardenis-Dzhermuk Railroad Line, increase the proportion of motor vehicles with diesel engines and operating on gas, begin the operation of highly efficient main passenger aircraft, and expand the use of aviation in the national economy. It is essential that the republic's communications workers strive to accelerate the pace of retooling, improve the quality of the telephone system, increase the reliability of television and radio broadcasts, and extend communications services.

Comrades! In the period under review, the activity of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee was geared to the unswerving implementation of the party's agrarian policy and realization of the Food Program.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the total fixed capital of the agrarian-industrial complex [APK] grew 28 percent. Some 29.8 percent more capital investments were channeled into the development of agricultural production than in the Tenth 5-Year Plan. A large amount of work on hydroeconomic construction and land reclamation was performed. The area of irrigable land increased by 19,900 hectares, of watered pasture by 40,000 hectares. With the commissioning of the Akhuryanskoye, Khallavarskoye, Kechutskoye, Sevaberdskoye, Tsilkarskoye and Karaglukhskoye reservoirs their total capacity in the republic exceeded 942 million cubic meters, approximately three times more than in 1975. Irrigation systems were modernized over an area of 82,800 hectares, and the reclamative state of 5,500 hectares was improved. Work was performed on strengthening the fodder base, and average annual home-produced accumulated fodder increased 20 percent. The machinery-tractor pool was considerably reinforced and the sector's power-worker ratio increased, as did supplies to the countryside of mineral fertilizer and other material-technical facilities.

A large number of animal husbandry premises and complexes, poultry factories and capacity at formula food and milling enterprises, dairies and canneries, repositories and refrigerators, hothouse works, and other production facilities were commissioned. The area of forest plantations expanded.

Great attention was paid to questions of the social development of the countryside, particularly in the mountain and foothill areas. Some 417,000 square mters of accommodation, clubs and palaces of culture with seating for 10,900, schools for 36,600 students, and preschool establishments for 5,500 children were built and commissioned and 480 kilometers of water mains and 538 kilometers of gas mains were installed thanks to state capital investments. The rural population is being rendered great assistance in individual housing construction. All this created conditions conducive to a growth of the numbers of the rural population, its reduced outflow, and the retention of personnel in the countryside.

Measures were adopted for an improvement in the economic condition of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The growth of the average annual gross agricultural product constituted 13.8 percent compared with the 10.9 percent of the 5-year plan. The food sectors of the republic's APK fulfilled the 5-year plan quotas. Production growth constituted 17.1 percent.

As a whole, the republic fulfilled and overfulfilled the 5-year plans for the production and procurement of the main agricultural products. The state was sold 58,700 tons of grain, 151,400 tons of vegetables, 103,600 tons of sugar beets, 97,300 tons of potatoes, 25,600 tons of grapes, 6,100 tons of meat, 82,100 tons of milk, 120 million eggs, and 533 tons of wool over and above the quotas determined by the 5-year plan.

The yield of the main agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry increased. In the public herd the per cow milk yield increased by 159 kilos and amounted to 2,130 kilos. The average weight of the cattle sold to the state amounted to 325 kilos.

The production of agricultural products on the population's private subsidiary farms increased considerably. Fish production increased.

Many production pacesetters scored considerable successes in increasing the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of animal husbandry.

Milkers Rita Khachatryan and Torun Stepanyan from Nairiyskiy Rayon last year produced 5,840 and 5,770 kilos of milk per cow respectively. Milker Aramais Ayran, Hero of Socialist Labor, from Goriskiy Rayon's Khndzoresk community produced 5,200 kilos of milk, while milker Tamara Aleksanyan from the Tandzut village kolkhoz of Oktemberyanskiy Rayon set a record -- 6,015 kilos of milk.

Arutyun Shakaryan's cropping brigade from the Batikyanskiy Sovkhoz of Rayon imeni Kamo obtained 345 quintals of potatoes per hectare. Yervand Sarkisyan's brigade from the Vanashen village kolkhoz of Araratskiy Rayon obtained 376 quintals of grapes per hectare, and Nyura Stamboltsyan, team leader of the Azatan Village kolkhoz of Akhuryanskiy Rayon obtained 615 quintals of sugar beets per hectare. Melaniya Gevorkyan, team leader of the V. Artashat community kolkhoz of Artashatskiy Rayon, obtained 1,392 quintals of tomatoes per hectare. This list could be continued. These are the people whom we must take as models.

We have many farms where the labor collectives, working creatively and enterprisingly, are constantly striving for high end results.

The successes scored were the result of the great purposeful work of the raykoms and primary party organizations, which, consistently implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) and April (1985) plenums, began to pursue the party's current agrarian policy more actively and raised the level of leadership of the APK.

At the same time the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee believes that the results obtained did not match the available potential and the capital investments being channeled into the development of the APK. The present rate of intensification and increase in the efficiency of production cannot satisfy us.

Manifestly insufficient use is being made of the increased material-technical and economic potential in individual rayons, on many farms, and at many enterprises. In a number of places production of agricultural products is not growing quickly enough and an increase in the yield of agricultural crops and the productivity of the animals is not being secured. Substantial resources allocated to agriculture remain unassimilated or are used extremely inefficiently.

Despite the republic's shortage of land, we have still not achieved the full and rational use of available land. An average of 4,000 hectares of irrigable agricultural land were not put to agricultural use annually in the 5-year plan.

The area of plowland continues to diminish in Azizbekovskiy, Kafanskiy, Kalininskiy and a number of other rayons owing to an unproprietorial attitude toward the land.

The yield of certain agricultural crops cultivated on irrigable land is impermissibly low.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan the average yield of grain crops on irrigable land constituted 9-23 quintals per hectare in Talinskiy (Comrade S. Manukyan, secretary of the raykom), Kafanskiy (Comrade R. Gonyan, secretary of the raykom) and Ashtarakskiy (Comrade M. Khachatryan, secretary of the raykom) rayons. On many farms (21 percent) cultivating grain crops on irrigable land, the average cereal yield was 10 to 15 quintals per hectare, and 16 percent of farms obtained over 40 quintals. A similar situation has taken shape in vegetable and fruit growing also.

This is the direct result of the unsatisfactory work of farm leaders and specialists, the connivance of the agricultural authorities and the low exactingness of the party committees and organizations.

The efficiency of irrigable farming is also decreasing due to appreciable shortcomings in the operation and maintenance of the reclamation systems and their neglect.

The measures adopted by the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources (Comrade R. Shagoyan, minister) and the Glavarmvodstroy (Comrade M. Gevorkyan, chief) for an increase in the quality of servicing and the introduction of modern systems and new progressive methods of irrigation and watering equipment are inadequate.

For us, an increase in hydroeeconomic construction and the increased efficiency of the use of water resources represent a priority task. It is essential that the Glavarmvodstroy step up the pact of construction of the Kapsskoye, Getikskoye and Yegvardskoye reservoirs and the comprehensive development of the land of Bagramyanskiy Rayon under the Talinskaya irrigation system and also of the Ararat Valley.

Together with the construction of large-scale hydroeconomic facilities, it is essential to make the maximum use of the possibilities of small-scale irrigation and to regulate the entire unrestricted runoff. The republic has a real opportunity to build up to 100 small reservoirs, which will provide for the irrigation of 40,000-50,000 hectares of land. The State Agrarian-Industrial Committee should embark on this most actively.

As before, the agricultural assimilation of reclaimed land lags considerably behind the rate of hydroeconomic construction, and a dispersal of resources and the noncomposite performance of reclamative work are permitted. The specified times for the commissioning of most important facilities are disrupted and the quality of construction operations is low.

It is necessary to emphatically do away with all these shortcomings.

It is also necessary to adopt the most effective measures to ensure the rational use of irrigation water by each farm and each brigade and section and to strive to obtain on the irrigable land the rated yield of agricultural crops.

It is essential that the party committees and organizations, rayon agrarian-industrial associations (RAPO) and the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee strive for the most efficient use possible of agricultural equipment, mineral fertilizer and chemical plant-protection agents, and fuel and lubricants and do away with the existing shortcomings here. On many farms of Azizbekovskiy, Ashtarakskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Oktemberyanskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Kafanskiy, and other rayons the level of equipment use still does not correspond to modern requirements.

The efficiency of the use of equipment in animal husbandry is particularly low.

It is essential to considerably improve the maintenance and use of the machinery-tractor pool as quickly as possible, strengthen the maintenance facilities of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and increase the dependability of power supplies to agricultural consumers. It is also necessary to improve the storage of fertilizer, perfect methods of its application to the soil, and increase the efficiency of its use.

A principal task of the Food Program is a further strengthening of grain farming. The republic annually overfulfilled the grain procurements determined by the plan. But this conceals serious shortcomings. The 5-year plan for production of cereals was not fulfilled. In 17 rayons of the republic the average cereal yield was lower than the republic-average indicator, while 12 rayons permitted a decline in this indicator compared with the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the Armenian Government have drawn up a program for the intensification of grain farming in the 12th 5-Year Plan, implementation of which must be at the center of the attention of the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, raykoms, rayispolkoms and the RAPO.

They must also work actively and consistently in the area of the creation of intensive orchards and an increase in the production of fruit and vegetable products and potatoes for the purpose of their stable supply to the population of the republic and supplies thereof to union stocks.

In the republic as a whole, work on the planting of orchards is being performed at a slow pace. A number of rayons -- Gugarkskiy, Tumanyanskiy, Shamshadinskiy, Megrinskiy -- failed to fulfill the plans for the planting of orchards. There was practically no expansion of the area of apricots, cherries, and plums. In Gugarskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Razdanskiy, Sisianskiy, Tumanyanskiy and Shamshadinskiy Rayons the average fruit yield did not exceed 9-34 quintals.

Despite a general increase in the production and procurement of vegetables, the majority of rayons are failing to fulfill the plans for their production in the full assortment, thus creating difficulties in providing the population with the necessary selection of vegetables and potatoes in season, contributing to their increased prices on the market, and giving rise to the population's justified complaints.

Recently the party committees and organizations and soviet and agricultural authorities have slackened their attention to viticulture. Work is being performed slowly in some rayons on modernization, and the plans for the planting of vineyards are being disrupted. Owing to the low level of agricultural techniques of cultivation, the average grape yield in the 11th 5-Year Plan did not exceed 28-58 quintals in Tumanyanskiy, Bagramyanskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Ashtarakskiy, Idzhevanskiy and Masisskiy rayons.

Particular concern is caused by the low rate of development of the sector in such major traditionally grape-growing rayons as Oktemberyanskiy, Araratskiy and Artashatskiy, which led to the nonfulfillment of plan quotas. Serious thought must be given to this by Comrade Raykom First Secretaries A. Vardanyan, O. Akopyan, and K. Oganesyan. These rayons have tremendous opportunities for an increase in grape production, and they must be activated.

It is essential that the raykoms and rayispolkoms adopt measures to forestall a reduction in grape production on the population's private subsidiary farms.

In fulfillment of the decisions of the party and the government concerning the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism, the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee has a great deal of work to do to reprofile viticulture and wine-making industry. It is essential in the 12th 5-Year Plan to carry out a fundamental modernization of the vineyards and expand the area occupied by grapes of the all-purpose white and table varieties.

There continue to be many shortcomings in animal husbandry. The pact of its development does not correspond to available potential and opportunities. Of the republic's 716 kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises engaged in milk production, on 22.5 percent of the farms the average per cow milk yield constitutes from 840 to 1,650 kilos, only 7.5 percent of the farms obtained from 3,000, to 40,000 kilos of milk and only 6 of the republic's farms obtain over 4,000 kilos.

There are serious shortcomings in organization of the reproduction of the public herd. The joint decrees of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government on an increase in the numbers of cows are being fulfilled unsatisfactorily in a number of rayons. The proportion of cows in the public herd has not exceeded 32-33 percent in recent years. On the farms of Krasnoselskiy Rayon (Comrade S. Nazinyan, secretary of the raykom) they consitute 27.2 percent and Gorisskiy Rayon (Comrade R. Aleksanyan, secretary of the raykom) 27.7 percent. Cow barrenness in the republic in 1985 constituted 22 percent, and the barrenness of ewes constituted 19 percent. In Tumanyanskiy (Comrade S. Simonyan, former secretary of the raykom) and Amasiyskiy (Comrade I. Bagirov, secretary of the raykom) Rayons cow barrenness constitutes 37 percent, in Gugarkskiy (Comrade L. Bagdasaryan, secretary of the raykom) and Sisianskiy (Comrade Shch. Davtyan, secretary of the raykom) 31 percent, Noyemberyanskiy (Comrade S. Petrosyan, secretary of the raykom) 32 percent and Spitakskiy Rayon (Comrade G. Mkrtchyan, secretary of the raykom) 29 percent. As a result, the farms experience annually a shortfall of tens of thousands of calves and lambs.

Work is also being performed inadequately in the republic as yet on the rearing of heifers.

Insufficient use is being made of the production capacity of the animal husbandry complexes and poultry factories. The capacity of the poultry factories is loaded to the extent of 57-65 percent, that at the hog complexes to the extent of 57 percent. Provision for the farms' veterinary-health welfare has been organized extremely unsatisfactorily. Tens of thousands of head of livestock have had to be surrendered for slaughter due to various diseases in the past 10 years.

A large number of livestock with low weight conditions is consumed for on-farm needs. The average daily weight gains of cattle, hogs and sheep are 35-40 percent below the optimum. Calculations show that the losses of resources via the enumerated channels alone constitute approximately 20,000-30,000 tons a year. Here is potential!

The intensification of animal hubsandry is inconceivable without a corresponding intensification of fodder production. However, not all raykoms are performing consistent work in this area.

A number of rayons approach fodder production as a secondary sector. The majority of farms of Azizbekovskiy, Talinskiy, Yekhegnadzorskiy, Martuninskiy, Tumanyanskiy, Sisianskiy and other rayons are failing to adopt the due measures to provide the livestock with coarse and succulent fodder and constantly expect help from state resources. It is necessary to struggle resolutely everywhere against the mood of dependence and become properly involved in questions of an intensification of fodder production and an increase in one's own fodder. There are possibilities for this in all rayons and on all farms without exception.

There are still many shortcomings in the production, procurement and storage of fodder, leading to a reduction in its quality and big losses of nutrients. It is necessary in the 12th 5-Year Plan to provide on each farm for the creation of the essential base for fodder storage and to adopt the most emphatic measures for its increased quality. Instances of the production of substandard formula food have not totally disappeared. Enterprises of the Ministry of Grain Products (Comrade R. Shakhbazyan, minister) frequently violate established standards for the manufactured product.

The state of natural fodder pasture is a cause of great concern. Due to nonsystemic use, there has been a marked deterioration in the ameliorative state of hayfields and pastures, as a consequence of which there is practically no growth in livestock productivity in the pasturing period.

The removal of all these shortcomings is a paramount task of the party committees and organizations and the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and its local authorities.

It is essential to continue to promote the development of the subsidiary rural farms of enterprises and organizations, assist the private subsidiary farms of the population by way of the allocation of pasture and the sale of fodder, seeds, fertilizer and young livestock and poultry, and improve the organization of purchases of surplus agricultural products from the population.

The State Committee for Fishery Industry (Comrade G. Karapetyan, chairman) must make fuller use of the potential and possibilities for the development of commodity fish farming, improve the technical condition of the ponds, and raise their productivity and increase the sale of fresh fish to the population.

The republic State Committee for Forestry Industry (Comrade M. Arzumanyan, chairman) must step up its work even more on expanding the areas of forest plantations, improving the conservation of the forests and flora and fauna, and increasing its contribution to fulfillment of the Food Program.

And, further, it is essential that the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee elaborate and implement the most effective measures to combat all types of land erosion and raise the responsibility of all farms and services here.

The work of the food industry sectors of the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee is in need of improvement. Many enterprises are still failing to provide for the comprehensive, waste-free use of raw materials and the manufacture of a variety of high quality products and permitting big losses of raw material and products.

It is essential that the republic Council of Ministers and State Agrarian-Industrial Committee adopt the most energetic measures to strengthen the facilities for storage of agricultural products and accelerate the development of the processing industry, its retooling, and the active introduction therein of waste-free technology, and ensure a sharp rise in product quality. It is necessary to accelerate the reprofiling of some of the enterprises manufacturing wine-vodka products to the manufacture of nonalcoholic beverages, juices, syrups, and other food products in public demand.

As a result of implementation of the measures elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum there has been a marked strengthening of the farms' economy. However, despite this, some kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still operating at a loss. This is intolerable. It is essential to consistently reduce both material and monetary outlays on the production of agricultural products and lower their prime costs. Is it normal that in 1984, the prime costs per ton of cattle weight gain on certain farms of Yekhegnadzorskiy and Azizbekovskiy rayons constituted R7,000, per ton of milk on certain farms of Talinskiy, Araratskiy and other rayons R560-600 and so forth?

Great significance is attached in the strengthening of the economy of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to the introduction of the collective contract and cost accounting, in which we are still not actively involving ourselves and find ourselves in one of the last places in the country. It is essential as soon as possible to make this progressive form of labor organization primarily, converting the brigades to intrafarm financial autonomy.

The State Agrarian-Industrial Committee, raykoms and rayispolkoms, and the primary party organizations must ensure highly profitable operation in all sectors of production.

Our most important task is appreciably strengthening scientific support for the APK and concentrating scientists' attention on an improvement in selection and breeding, the development and introduction of the latest techniques and progressive forms of the organization of labor and pay, and an improvement in economic relations and the economic mechanism.

It is essential that the republic Gosplan, State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and Academy of Sciences and the party and soviet authorities keep these questions under remitting supervision, ensure the accelerated development of the priority areas in scientific research, and considerably strengthen science's ties to production.

With regard for the new tasks, the raykoms, rayispolkoms, the State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and the appropriate ministries and departments must strive persistently for implementation of the plans for the socioeconomic development of the countryside and the creation on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of stable labor collectives. And they must implement a set of measures for improving the training of personnel and raising their professional level. It is essential to increase attention to and concern for farm managers and specialists and create an atmosphere in which they can display initiative and creativity in work.

It is essential that we, comrades, adopt all measures for the growth and retention of the intelligentsia in the countryside. It is necessary to create the broadest opportunities and preferential conditions for the training of rural youth in the VUZ's, and in all specialties. This will create practical prerequisites for the further development of our countryside.

The Armenian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee [Gosagroprom] has been formed in the republic for the purpose of improving the management of agriculture and other sectors of the APK. The Gosagroprom should rapidly complete the reorganization from top to bottom and embark immediately on the accomplishment of the specific tasks of the current year's spring sowing.

Our main task is accomplishing the large-scale transfer of all agricultural production and all sectors of the APK to an intensive path of development. Its accomplishment must be the pivot of the entire organizing, political, and economic work of both the Gosagroprom and other republic and local party, soviet, and economic authorities and organizations.

Permit me to express the firm conviction that the workers of the APK will spare no forces and energy for the achievement of new high indicators in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrades! The Central Committee has worked consistently in the direction of an improvement in capital construction in the republic. In the period under review, capital investments in the national economy from all sources of financing increased 23 percent.

A big program of construction of both production and social and cultural-everyday facilities was implemented.

Capacity for the production of foil in Kanaz, truck loaders and iron casting at the Charentsavan Truck Loaders Plant, and at Footwear Factory No 1 of the "Masis" Production Association; the Maralikskaya Cotton-Spinning Factory, a flour mill in Bagramyanskiy Rayon, new stations of the Yerevan Metro, the "Evartnots" and "Erebuni" air terminals in Yerevan, airports in the cities of Leninakan and Goris, a sports-concert complex in Yerevan, 134 kilometers of railroad track and 364 kilometers of highways, and a multitude of other facilities were commissioned.

Apartment houses with a total area of 5.4 million square meters were built and commissioned from all sources of financing, which enabled more than 117,000 families to improve their housing conditions and made it possible to liquidate approximately 100,000 square meters of wooden huts and living quarters in basements. New general schools for 76,600 students, preschool establishments for 31,600 children, hospitals with 3,400 beds, and clinics for 4,500 visits were introduced.

The base of construction industry was further developed. The machinery-worker ratio in construction increased by a factor of 1.1 in the 5-year plan, and labor productivity grew 23 percent.

At the same time the state of capital construction in the republic still does not satisfy us. The efficiency of capital investments is still low. An improvement in their production and technological structure is required. There are instances of the dispersal of material, financial, and labor resources.

The republic's main contract ministries and departments, including the Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade R. Melikyan, minister) and Glavuprmontazhspetsstroy (Comrade G. Gambaryan, chief), construction subdivisions of the Gosagroprom (Comrade G. Tatevosyan), the Glavarmvodstroy and others are being slow to effect the transition to intensive methods of management and are permitting considerable miscalculations and shortcomings in the preparation and organization miscalculations and shortcomings in the preparation and organization of construction. Due to the low exactingness of the ministries and departments and the irresponsibility of the leaders of certain construction-installation trusts and administrations and also client enterprises and organizations, fulfillment of the plans for construction-installation work was frequently frustrated, the normative deadlines for construction were disrupted, and the on-schedule commissioning of facilities and capacity was not secured.

Every year the plan for state capital investments in the republic were fulfilled at the 94-98-percent level, the commissioning of fixed capital at the level of 77-86 percent. The 5-year quota for the commissioning of children's preschool and medical establishments was not fulfilled. Incomplete construction at the end of the 5-year plan constituted approximately R1.3 billion, considerably above the norm. The question of liquidation of wooden huts and dilapidated buildings has not yet been fully solved.

The level of the technical and technology provision of construction is still low. Unsatisfactory use is being made of construction machinery and mechanisms. Manual labor is being mechanized only slowly.

The level of mechanization of excavation, loading-unloading and certain other operations lags behind the union-average indicators considerably. Excavator and bulldozer production per unit capacity declined. The output-capital ratio of construction of fixed capital fell 11 percent.

The base of construction industry and construction materials industry enterprises does not correspond to modern requirements. Over half of them represent on-site-type production with primitive technology and a low degree of provision with equipment. Unsatisfactory use is being made of the capacity of large-panel house building.

An active struggle is not being conducted as yet in the construction organizations and at construction industry enterprises for economies in material, labor and fuel-energy resources, there are serious shortcomings in labor norm-setting and inflated reports, a variety of unproductive expenditure and instances of the squandering and embezzlement of socialist property are permitted.

Insufficient attention is being paid to the introduction of the brigade contract in construction. In the 5-year plan the number of brigades operating by the cost-accounting method and other progressive methods amounted to 40 percent.

The leaders of construction ministries, trusts and administrations, and party and trade union organizations are not displaying proper concern for an improvement in the workers' work and social conditions. Restaurants, showers, recreation rooms and other necessary conditions are not being created at the majority of construction sites. All this is leading to great personnel turnover and impeding the creation of stable labor collectives.

The system of management of construction is in need of improvement. It is essential to strive for a further strengthening and extension of the production-economic independence of the main components -- the construction-installation trusts.

Certain gorkoms and raykoms are still not properly probing the state of affairs at construction sites, are not rendering the party organizations of the construction and installation subdivisions sufficient help in mobilizing the collectives' efforts for fulfillment of the plans of construction-installation work, and are not properly monitoring the progress of the construction of facilities.

The Kalininskiy, Azizbekovskiy, Tumanyanskiy, Krasnoselskiy, Amasiyskiy, Noyemberyanskiy and a number of other raykoms deserve to be seriously reproved in this matter.

The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Comrade L. Kazaryan, minister) is failing to ensure the steady fulfillment of the plans for individual types of product and their high quality. At enterprises of the system, new technology and progressive techniques are being introduced on a small scale, failing to palpably influence the general state of affairs.

The quality of construction is in need of fundamental improvement. The measures adopted by the construction ministries and departments, party organizations, and the leaders of construction subdivisions for a rise therein are not yet producing the desired results. The main reasons for the low quality are the inadequate technical-technological provision of construction and construction industry, the unsatisfactory organization of labor and production, low labor and technological discipline, and an unconscientious attitude. It is essential to consistently do away with all these shortcomings. It is necessary to build both rapidly and solidly. This must be the motto of our party committees and organizations and all construction workers in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to adopt the most effective measures to improve the work of the planning organizations and perfect planning-estimates work. The plans do not always reflect the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience, and many of them lack progressive architectural and engineering decisions and fail to provide for the use of technologically efficient, economical structures and new highly efficient materials.

The quality of planning is low in the "Armpromproyekt," "Armgiproselkhoz," "Armgiprotrans" and certain other institutes.

There continue to be instances of the elaboration of planning-estimates documents for facilities whose construction is not a prime necessity.

The republic Gosstroy (Comrade L. Beglaryan, chairman) is not adopting effective measures to enhance the technical level, efficiency, and quality of planning and the role of expert appraisal and inventor's supervision. The planning organizations are inadequately furnished with modern planning equipment, including computers, which is not contributing to a rise in the efficiency of the work and labor productivity of the planners and a reduction in the planning time.

Much was done in the past 5-year period for the development of the republic's cities and villages, their provision with amenities, mass housing construction, and the erection of unique and monumental buildings and installations.

While evaluating the services of the republic's architects, planners, and construction workers at their worth here, it should be noted that the possibilities afforded them are being used far from fully.

It is necessary to adopt the most effective measures to enhance the architectural-artistic expressiveness of the erected buildings and installations, particularly new residential formations.

Under the conditions of the increase in the proportion of large-panel housing building it is essential in mass housing construction to fundamentally improve model planning, underpin city planning and architectural demands with a construction industry base, and introduce special production lines for the manufacture of nonstandard architectural components. It is necessary at construction industry enterprises to quickly create technical and technological possibilities which would make it possible to rapidly readjust production to the manufacture of structures and components of various parameters and purposes.

The Gosstroy should accelerate the creation of a catalogue of standardized industrial structures whose creative application will diversify residential development considerably.

The Armenian Architects Union (Comrade A. Grigoryan, chairman) is obliged to render our architects more active and practical assistance in the accomplishment of the tasks confronting them and contribute to their creative and professional growth.

Our architects and construction workers are faced with a great deal of crucial work for fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Measures for the Further Development in 1986-1990 of Yerevan's Municipal Economy".

The republic's municipal services are in need of further development.

It is intolerable that the plans for the construction of municipal facilities are not fulfilled from year to year and that work on the maintenance of residential and public buildings is organized unsatisfactorily. The party committees must raise the responsibility of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms in the construction and maintenance of water mains, heating and sewage systems and installations and removal of the technical and organizational factors leading to big losses of drinking water and interruptions in heat supply.

It is essential to improve the building of roads and, particularly, their maintenance. The Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance (Comrade G. Melkumyan) must pay more attention to the state of the roads and step up work on their construction in rural areas.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has made a consistent study of questions of nature conversation and the rational use of natural resources and raised the responsibility of the appropriate authorities in this matter. And we have achieved much in this area.

Many works polluting the environment have been closed, and the ecological safety of operating works has risen. A large volume of nature-conservation measures has been realized.

We will continue to actively and consistently implement our policy of improving the ecological condition of the republic.

It is essential for the successful realization of this important work to do away with existing shortcomings, primarily the tardy implementation of the outlined measures and the incomplete assimilation of the resources allocated for this purpose. It is necessary to raise in every possible way the responsibility of the ministries and departments, and enterprises and organizations for the unswerving observance of legislative instruments pertaining to the protection of nature and the environment and to introduce into practice ecological expert appraisal of the plans for construction of production and municipal facilities.

Comrades! We are faced with complex and large-scale tasks in the sphere of the further development of the national economy. A growth of the national income of 24-25 percent and industrial production of 24-26 percent and an increase in the average annual gross agricultural product of 12-14 percent are outlined in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Comrade F.T. Sarkisyan, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, will report to the congress in detail on the republic's economic and social development and the specific tasks of the 5-year plan. This spares us the need to speak about them in detail in the accounting report.

I would like, however, to emphasize that the charted frontiers and high plans of our future work are taut.

We must provide for the transfer of production to a predominantly intensive path of development, strive for a considerable growth of labor productivity and, on this basis, accelerate the rate of economic growth and ensure the utmost acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the universal application of its results in production and management, the services sphere, and in social life. This will also contribute to the successful realization of the vast social program.

A great deal of work has to be done to improve planning and the economic mechanism.

As before, questions of improvement of sectors of the national economy -- particularly industry, agriculture, and capital construction -- will be at the center of our attention. The Food and Energy Programs and the Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere will be implemented consistently.

For the successful and stable operation of the republic's national economy we must perfect the entire production infrastructure and improve its power, oil, and gas supplies and information support.

Unremitting attention will be paid to the accelerated socioeconomic development of the mountain and foothill areas of the republic, nature conservation, equalization of the development levels of all regions of the republic, and the pursuit of an active demographic policy.

All this will require the full mobilization of our forces and possibilities and the use of all our reserves.

We have embarked on the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan, which the party has resolved to make the pivotal year in the sphere of development of the economy. It is the first year of work on realization of the party's new economic strategy and the targets determined by the Basic Guidelines. For this reason, this is a special year. Much will depend on it. If we make a good, confident start as of the first month of the year and successfully tackle the year's tasks, we will ensure a good foundation for steady and fruitful work throughout the 5-year plan.

Permit me to express the confidence that our party organization will mobilize our working people more energetically and consistently for shock labor and the complete fulfillment of the quotas of the first year and the 5-year plan as a whole. This is our duty and a matter of honor.

II. A Rise in the People's Well-Being -- The Party's Highest Goal

Comrades! A wide-ranging social program was fulfilled in the republic in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The people's well-being rose even higher, our people's living standard improved.

The population's monetary income rose 29.7 percent, social consumption funds 27.4 percent, and paid services 22.4 percent. The growth of per capita real income constituted 109.9 percent. The working people's average wage rose. Pensions and benefits were increased. Approximately one-third of the total consumption of material benefits and services was made possible by social consumption funds. Average total living space per urban resident increased 4.1 percent. Individual apartment houses with a total area of 1,065,000 square meters were built in the cities, communities, and villages. Many club establishments were commissioned, and new theaters, libraries, and museums were created. Recreational and tourist facilities expanded.

An increase in the people's well-being is inseparable from the fuller satisfaction of consumer demand for various goods and services. The growth of retail commodity turnover in the 5-year period totaled 16.9 percent. Sales floor space increased by 86,000 square meters, seating in the public catering system by 55,000. The sale to the population of the most important types of consumer commodity increased: meat and meat products by 22.1 percent, butter by 10 percent, milk and dairy products 18 percent, cheese 19 percent, eggs 17.5 percent, footwear 35 percent, and furniture 29.6 percent. The number of refrigerators per 100 homes amounted in 1985 to 101, washing machines 79 and television receivers 95. As a result of the consistent implementation of the party's decisions on stepping up the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism, the sale to the public of alcoholic beverages declined 20 percent compared with 1984.

However, the growth rate of retail commodity turnover has slowed recently, and fulfillment of the plan quotas is coming under strain. The 5-year quota for the growth of commodity turnover was not fulfilled. This happened because the leaders of the republic's trading organizations (Comrade S. Safaryan, minister of trade; Comrade R. Grigoryan, chairman of the Aykoop) were unable to evaluate properly and in time the objective changes in the structure of effective demand and, accordingly, failed to reorganize their work. Serious shortcomings and oversights in the planning and organization of trade were also responsible.

Because of the incorrect determination of demand and the low quality and narrow selection, many millions of rubles worth of stale and unmarketable commodities have piled up at warehouses of the trading organizations. This must serve as a serious warning to the leaders of the republic Ministry of Trade, Aykoop, Ministry of Light Industry, Ministry of Local Industry, and Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry, other ministries and departments, and all enterprises manufacturing consumer goods.

It is necessary to study demand more fully and reliably, strengthen and perfect direct relations between industry and trade, and strive to ensure that trade's orders become the basis of the plans for production of consumer goods and determination of their assortment. In light of the said requirements, the wholesale depots must fundamentally improve their work also. The high saturation of the market with goods demands an improvement in the forms and methods of organization of trade and the skillful and prompt maneuvering of commodity resources. It is necessary to rationalize trade, improve the location of facilities, and raise the standard of trade. In a word, it is necessary to learn to trade and not simply distribute commodities via the retail network.

It is essential to pay particular attention to the further development and renewal of trade's material-technical base and to seek qualitative changes in its provision with equipment and the organization of engineering processes.

On the basis of the accumulated experience of recent years in Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan and a number of rayons of the republic, it is necessary to develop more actively the network of small, narrowly specialized public catering enterprises, using for this purpose openings, semi-basements, and the first stories of buildings, and to organize cafes and other trade service facilities out in the open.

It is essential that the republic Council of Ministers streamline the system of trade management, improve the coordination and planning of commodity turnover, and bring to the optimum number the organizations engaged in trading activity.

In the past 5 years, consumer services increased 47.4 percent, including 76.3 percent in the countryside, more than the 5-year target. New convenience centers with comprehensive acceptance points were built in 250 villages and 15 rayon centers of the republic. The Ministry of Consumer Services secured the steady fulfillment of the plans and implemented measures for the concentration and specialization of production.

However, there are still many shortcomings and unsolved problems in consumer service.

It is intolerable that 14 ministries and departments with consumer service plans failed to secure fulfillment of the 5-year quotas. These included organizations of the Council for the Agrarian-Industrial Complex, the ministries of trade and highway construction and maintenance, and the Glavarmvodstroy.

The Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade S. Tumanyan, minister) and other organizations are developing sluggishly the services rendered at the place of work and at the client's home and also prompt execution of the "Today for Today" orders. There is a lag in such types of service as custom tailoring, household appliance and furniture repair, laundry services, and others.

The workers of the republic's consumer service sphere must regard as a principal task the universal introduction of a system of comprehensive consumer service, an increase in its quality and standard -- particularly in the mountain and foothill areas -- a reduction in the time taken to fulfill orders, and the introduction in practice of new, progressive forms of service. The new subdivision set up under the auspices of the republic Council of Ministers is to strive for a fundamental breakthrough and really develop the business of rendering services pertaining to the maintenance and construction of housing and small garden lodges per the public's orders. The material-technical base of the servicing of private automobiles is to be reinforced. It is necessary to consistently improve the organization of the public's recreation.

Altogether, comrades, we need to involve ourselves more assertively in the development of paid services in the republic. Currently a considerable proportion of monetary income is spent on the acquisition of commodities. Yet there is a certain satiety limit here. But the public's spending on services in the republic is very little.

It is essential to consistently realize the Comprehensive Program of the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere, ensure the efficient work of the consumer service enterprises under the new conditions, and expand the network of services directly at the enterprises.

The party committees must constantly keep the work of the service sphere sectors at the center of their attention, always remembering that they are dealing with people, with all the variety of their tastes and desires and human sentiments. The low standard of service and the speculation in commodities, fraud, short-changing the customers, extortion, and other abuses give rise to justified complaints and anger among the public. Every leader of the services sphere should primarily be personally responsible for preventing and eradicating such phenomena, and each party organization must combat them.

The gorkoms and raykoms, particularly of the capital, need to work more consistently in this direction. Simultaneously they must raise the assertiveness of the working people in combating such phenomena. The administrative authorities and the people's control bodies also should have their strong say here.

Comrades! The people's state of health is increasingly becoming a most important indicator of the level of their well-being. And, naturally, the development of health care and the strengthening of its material-technical base have been at the center of attention of the republic party organization. Many new medical establishments were commissioned in the 5-year plan. Their provision with modern medical-diagnostic apparatus, equipment, and instruments increased.

More efficient means and methods of preventive care, diagnostics and treatment of the most prevalent diseases were introduced in the practice of health care in the past years. General morbidity declined, indicators of the public's health improved.

At the same time the current level of medical service does not fully correspond to today's increased requirements.

The Ministry of Health (Comrade E. Gabriyelyan) and the construction workers deserve to be criticized for the incomplete assimilation of the capital investments allocated for the strengthening of the material-technical base of health care. Although in terms of the number of hospital beds per 10,000 of the population the republic is in last place in the country, many medical establishments, particularly in rural localities, remain housed in cramped, inconvenient premises and are inadequately equipped.

There are serious shortcomings and omissions in treatment-preventive services for the population, particularly women and children, and in the work of the sanitary-epidemiological service. Granted the republic's sound provision with medical personnel, a shortage thereof is perceived in some areas. The provision of physicians with first-aid stations is particularly unsatisfactory. Due to the inadequate educational work of the party organizations and the low exactingness of the leaders in individual medical establishments, there continue to be breaches of medical ethics and a variety of negative phenomena, including extortion, demands, and speculation in medication.

The party committees and organizations, Ministry of Health, and the soviet and trade union authorities must adopt the most effective measures for the speediest elimination of these shortcomings and strive for the fuller satisfaction of the public's need for medical assistance at a modern level and its increased quality. They must strive for considerable changes in the intensive use of available potential and an increase in the efficiency of their activity, strengthen the preventive thrust of health care, and consistently implement a gradual transition to the annual clinical examination of the entire population.

It is necessary to continue to improve the population's social security, develop the base thereof, and display more concern for retirees, the elderly and invalids, families of fallen servicemen, and invalids of the Patriotic War.

Comrades! The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has paid considerable attention to the development of science, the further strengthening of its ties to production, and an improvement in the training of scientific and scientific-lecturer personnel as most important factors in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

Over 100 scientific research institutes and 200 design offices and special design offices operate in the republic. Tens of thousands of persons are employed in the sphere of science and scientific service. More than 21,000 of these are scientific officers, an increase of nearly 11 percent in the 5-year plan.

Effective measures have been adopted for an intensification and the increased efficiency of scientific research and the further development of the fundamental sciences.

Some 54 targeted comprehensive scientific-technical programs of union and republic significance were elaborated in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The republic's scientific collectives are making a definite contribution to the accomplishment of the Food and Energy Programs.

The fundamental research in the sphere of astrophysics, mathematics, mechanical engineering, solid-state physics, radiophysics, elementary particle physics, chemical physics, biochemistry, human and animal physiology, and others is of great scientific and practical interest. The results of a number of scientific studies have been introduced in various sectors of the national economy.

In fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "The Course of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum in the Armenian Republic Party Organization" the academy scientific establishments and VUZ departments have done a certain amount of work to actualize the problems and subjects of research in the sphere of the social sciences. This will be described in more detail further on.

There are positive achievements in VUZ science. The organization of the introduction of scientific developments in production has improved somewhat. The work of sectorial science is improving.

But we have yet to achieve a serious reorganization of the activity of the Academy of Sciences institutes, sectorial scientific research institutes, and the VUZ's, particularly in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The republic's scientific potential is still not being fully utilized.

We have much to do for the further development of the fundamental sciences. The scientific establishments are still not properly influencing an increase in social production efficiency, labor productivity and the economic and social development of the republic.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has called the attention of the Academy of Sciences, ministries, departments and scientific establishments, and the VUZ's to the lag that has been discerned in a number of most important areas of fundamental and applied research, in the sphere of the comprehensive use of mineral raw material, renewable energy sources, theoretical cybernetics and robotics, scientific instrument making, waste-free and resource-saving technology, biotechnology, the application of mathematical methods in economic research, and sociology included.

A key direction of scientific-technical progress is the development of information science and computers. We are a republic with a developed science-production base in this respect. We have big opportunities for moving toward the foremost positions in the country here. However, we are making insufficient, irrational and noncomprehensive use of them.

The same may be said of the creation of less energy- and material-consuming technology and the exclusion of losses of energy and resources. They do not today occupy an important place in scientific research.

The effectiveness of research is growing at an inadequate pace, a principal reason for which continues to be the dispersal of forces and resources on numerous subjects, and shallowness of subject matter has not been fully overcome.

At the present time a number of scientific establishments, academy and VUZ particularly, lack a testing-experimental base, pilot production works, and experimental bays. According to indicators characterizing the degree of equipment provision per person employed in the science sphere, the republic lags considerably behind the union-average indicators.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress demands an appreciable change in the attitude of the ministries and departments and industrial managers toward science. However, many of them are being slow to reorganize as yet and continue to display sluggishness and inertia in the practical application of the results of scientific development.

We are also still making insufficient use of such powerful potential for an acceleration of scientific-technical progress as VUZ science. Approximately 40 percent of the republic's scientific officers, including 340 doctors and more than 2,800 candidates of sciences, are concentrated in the VUZ's, whereas the scientific R&D they perform is no more than 10 percent of the total scientific research performed in the republic. We also lag behind by a factor of 2-2.5 the union-average indicators pertaining to the total volume of this work per 100 persons of professorial-lecturer personnel.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress insistently demands an improvement in coordination; a strengthening of the ties of academy, VUZ, and sectorial science; consolidation of scientific and engineering thought; and precise determination of the tasks confronting our science and all its sectors.

The Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences (Comrade V. Ambartsumyan, president), which is entrusted with the function of coordination of scientific research throughout the republic, is not working with due assertiveness in this respect. The main, central task of academy science is the increasing preferential development of fundamental research in the priority areas. Sectorial and VUZ science should be involved primarily in tackling tasks of the technical and technological retooling of sectors of the national economy, the embodiment of modern scientific knowledge in specific engineering and technological solutions, and its application to the practical requirements of the national economy.

Science itself, as a major national economic sector, also must switch to the path of intensification of development. It is essential to raise considerably the quality of work and productivity in science on the basis of the use of new, efficient cognitive means and new research equipment and techniques.

The accomplishment of these tasks demands an improvement in the management of science and its organizational mechanisms and the comprehensive use of administrative, economic, and socio-psychological factors.

It is necessary to actively practice a targeted approach to the planning and management of scientific research and the introduction of its achievements in practice.

It is essential to accelerate the development of the experimental-production base -- a principal factor of the increased efficiency of the activity of the scientific establishments. This, naturally, will take time and resources. For this reason we must strive today to ensure that the academy institutes and VUZ's use the experimental-production base of the sectorial scientific research institutes and the enterprises together with them.

The training of scientific and science-lecturer personnel, the state of which cannot fail to alarm us today, requires the closest attention.

The trend toward a reduction in the proportion of persons with degrees in the total numbers of the republic's scientific and science-lecturer personnel and the aging of the scientific establishment and VUZ collectives is causing concern. The average age of candidates of sciences in academy establishments is 42.5.

The state of training of scientific personnel in the sectorial scientific research, planning-design, and production engineering organizations is infelicitous. The degree of saturation of these organizations with personnel with degrees is considerably lower than in the republic on average.

The efficiency of graduate study is still low. The plans for registration for targeted graduate work are chronically unfulfilled.

The further buildup of the republic's scientific potential and its more efficient use, and realization of the wide-ranging program of acceleration of scientific-technical progress demand the purposeful, energetic organizing and political work of the primary party organizations of the scientific establishments and VUZ's and the party, soviet, and state authorities.

Comrades! The system of public education was developed and perfected consistently and positive results in the organization and content of teaching-educational activity in all types of educational institutions were achieved in the period under review.

The party committees and organizations came to pay more attention to questions of public education in connection with implementation of the reform of general and vocational schools and to organize ideological and educational work in the schools more purposefully. Many teaching collectives scored splendid successes in the teaching and training of the younger generation.

Measures were adopted for an improvement in the students' labor education. All the general schools and also the vocational-technical schools were assigned base enterprises and organizations. New relations between the school and production are taking shape, and their common responsibility for the cause of the labor and civic formation of youth is increasing.

But the pace of school reform has yet to assume the necessary proportions. The Ministry of Education (Comrade S. Akhumyan), the public education authorities, and the State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education (Comrade G. Kotandzyyan) are still slow to reorganize their work in light of the demands of the reform.

We cannot fail to be disturbed by the state of teaching-educational work in a number of schools and vocational-technical colleges. The high pass-rate indicators do not always reflect the students' real knowledge, the forms and methods of teaching are not being reorganized quickly enough, insufficient attention is being paid to intensification of the educational process and the increased practical thrust of teaching the use of technical means of teaching is inefficient and incomplete use is being made of the possibilities of subject rooms. Measures are still not being actively adopted for an acceleration of the children's instruction in computer literacy. There are appreciable shortcomings in the organization of vocational guidance. Many school workshops and interschool industrial training centers are furnished with obsolescent and obsolete equipment, and there is an inadequate supply of materials for work, instruments, and other implements. The network of interschool industrial training centers is expanding at a slow pace. The labor education teachers are in need of qualitative improvement.

The participation of the republic ministries and departments and base enterprises in the realization of school reform is insufficient.

The gorkoms and raykoms should establish strict supervision of the activity of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, production associations, and enterprises pertaining to realization of school reform.

The consistent implementation of the ideas and propositions of school reform is a central task in the sphere of public education in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The Ministry of Education, public education authorities, scientific research and methods subdivisions, school teacher collectives, and the parimary party organizations must consistently improve the content of education and training and provide for the creation of new curricula and textbooks for all groups of classroom subjects with regard for the fuller reflection of scientific-technical achievements and the experience of social development. It is necessary to create conditions for the students' mastery of the fundamentals of information science and computers; familiarize them better with production, engineering processes, and modern technology; and increase the number of work benches for the senior students.

The alliance of the school and production is a command of the times, and it needs to be strengthened by the joint efforts of the party, soviet, economic, and public organizations.

There are appreciable oversights in the planning for training workers, which continues to be performed without careful actual consideration of the requirements of the national economy and the regions of the republic. The proportion of 8th-grade graduates transferring to instruction in rural vocational-technical schools is low. It constituted approximately 20 percent in 1985.

It is essential that the republic State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education and the teacher collectives and party organizations of the schools overcome more rapidly the serious shortcomings in teaching-educational work and the organization of the youth's social life and recreation and combat the students' dropout rate.

It is essential that the party committees and organizations and school and vocational-technical college collectives ensure the maximum use of the possibilities of school and its teaching and ideological potential for the all-around and harmonious development of the personality; the shaping in the youth of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, communist morality, and a sense of high civic duty; the cultivation of staunch immunity to the influence of bourgeois ideology and all manifestations of a mercantilist-consumer mentality; and the inculcation of a responsible attitude toward study, labor, and public duties.

The personal responsibility of the teachers must be raised in all this.

It is essential to display constant concern for an increase in the role of the teacher and his prestige in society and the creation of conditions for the constant improvement of political and professional preparedness. There is an urgent need for the content and scale of teaching personnel training to be brought into line with the demands of the modern school and reform.

The planning of the training and use of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education also needs improvement. The actual requirements of sectors of the national economy and the prospects of scientific-technical and social progress are not as yet fully being taken into consideration here. A disproportion in the numerical correlation of specialists with higher education and specialists with secondary specialized education has been created. The republic has 0.8 specialists with secondary specialized education for each specialist with higher education employed in the national economy, which is considerably below what is required. In a number of specialties, mainly pedagogical and university, the graduation of specialists exceeds the need for them.

The increase in the graduation of engineers in certain specialties is not being underpinned by a corresponding rise in the quality of their training. For many technical VUZ graduates the period of their adaptation under the conditions of modern production is protracted. University education has still not achieved complete differentiation in the training of specialists for scientific research, production, and pedagogical activity.

A number of republic ministries and departments and industrial enterprises is failing to pay due attention to questions of the rational use of young specialists and their requirements and is not adopting measures to assign them positions and retain them where they have been assigned, which is leading to unjustified personnel turnover. It is impermissible when an average of 45 percent of young specialists with higher education arriving for assigned work are released without having worked for 3 years.

The workers of the higher and secondary specialized school are confronted with important and serious tasks for bringing the entire system of teaching and training into line with the demands of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the dynamic development of society. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education (Comrade L. Garibdzhanyan), the party organizations, the VUZ dean's offices and the leadership of the tekhnikums and schools are obliged to do away with the existing shortcomings, ensure an intensification and increase in the quality of tuition and strive for a fundamental improvement in teaching-educational work.

And, finally, we need to fundamentally improve the work of the system of specialist improvement and retraining, streamline and strengthen the network of educational institutions and faculties with regard for the needs and singularities of the improvement of various categories of specialists, and create sufficiently mobile forms of retraining, particularly in respect to the latest equipment and technology, based primarily on the higher school.

None of our efforts, comrades, in the direction of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress will produce the desired results unless we constantly increase the republic's intellectual potential and unless we have the requisite number of highly skilled personnel -- workers, engineers, and scientific and other good specialists in their field who are highly professional and who know how to seek and find, make and create, apply what has been discovered, and created and materialize an idea.

It is necessary to emphasize the need for an acceleration of the development of the material base of the republic's socio-cultural sphere. We must adopt energetic measures for an expansion of the scale and the creation and replacement of the material base of science, education, ideological work, culture, and sport and for bringing them into line with modern demands. It is necessary to enlist the ministries and departments, enterprises and kolkhozes and sovkhozes more actively in the construction of schools, vocational-technical colleges and health care, cultural and sports facilities, their maintenance and modernization, and their provision with equipment and cultural and sports implements. The party and soviet authorities must keep these questions at the center of their attention and provide for the efficient use both of the resources allocated for these purposes by the state and the available material base of this sphere.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum said that the CPSU sees an unswerving, step-by-step rise in the people's well-being, an improvement in all aspects of Soviet life, and the creation of conditions conducive to the harmonious development of the personality as the high purpose of an acceleration in the country's socioeconomic developments. It is essential here to consistently pursue a policy aimed at strengthening social justice in the distribution of material and spiritual benefits and intensifying the impact of social factors on the development of the economy and its increased efficiency.

These directions, which are strikingly expressed in the new version of the CPSU Program, should constantly guide all our party, soviet, economic, and public authorities and organizations when tackling the important and detailed tasks of the republic's social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

III. Ideological, Political-Educational Work at the Level of the New Demands

Comrades! The realization of the party's magnificent program goals and the large-scale tasks it has advanced for the achievement of a qualitatively new condition of Soviet society insistently demand the full use of the powerful transforming force of Marxist-Leninist ideology, an improvement in communist education, and stimulation of the human factor -- the main decisive factor of all times.

Tremendous significance in an improvement of education and the style and methods of the organizing and political work of the party organizations is attached to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums and the CPSU Central Committee decrees on ideological questions, in the period under review our party organization strove consistently for an improvement in ideological, political-educational activity. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee constantly kept at the center of its attention questions of ideological work and the comprehensive organization and increased efficiency of the educational process. They were examined periodically at plenums and sessions of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee and at meetings of party activists.

The decree "The Course of Fulfillment of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum in the Armenian Republic Party Organization" adopted by the CPSU Central Committee was a specific action program for improvement in our entire activity. Implementing the party's current requirements and eliminating shortcomings, the party organizations are linking ideological, political-educational work more closely with the accomplishment of practical tasks and actual socioeconomic processes and more actively seeking ways of increasing its efficiency. There has come to be more specificity, enterprise, and perseverance in this work. Particular emphasis is being put on an increase in the level of educational activity directly in the labor collectives and in their primary components -- the bays and brigades, livestock sections, and laboratories.

The system of political training and economic education, lecture propaganda, and other forms of mass-political work and organization of the assimilation of the theoretical inheritance of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin and CPSU documents were perfected.

The political training system began to function more actively. The economic education of the working people improved, and the educational role of the united political festivals rose. A transition from instructive activities to conceptuality as an important means of increasing the efficiency of work on the shaping of people's Marxist-Leninist world outlook and political conditioning was discerned throughout the system of mass-political training.

There was an improvement in the qualitative composition of propagandists, among whom the number of executive workers increased. The material-technical base of party propaganda strengthened, and more than 400 political instruction and economic education rooms operating on a volunteer basis were set up. The new building of the Political Instruction Center was commissioned at the start of the period under review.

Significant work on an improvement in ideological, political-educational activity is being performed by the party organizations of Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan, and the Echmiadzinskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Idzhevanskiy, Razdanskiy, and a number of other cities and rayons.

As a whole, comrades, attention to political-educational, ideological work has increased in our party organization, and there is progress.

All this actively contributed to the consolidation and deepening of the healthy moral-political atmosphere that had been created in the republic, the growth of the working people's production and public assertiveness, and the successful accomplishment of economic and political tasks.

At the same time the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee believes that what has been done is still far from everything needed to ensure that ideological work is most closely connected with life and the accomplishment of the tasks of the current stage of our society's development. A serious, pivotal stage.

The demand of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee concerning the fact that ideological-political education in all its forms should be as contiguous as possible with the main task -- an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development -- is only being realized slowly. This is the essence of the changes needed today in ideological work.

Yet a number of rayon and city party organizations are slow to reorganize work in light of the new demands and are performing it in the old way, without due specificity and orientation toward the solution of problems of an acceleration in our development. There is, as before, much talk about the need for reorganization, but it is not being realized in practice, and the shortcomings and oversights noted in the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on our report and at Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums are only slowly being eliminated. Certain party organizations have not forsworn verbiage and have not learned to speak with people in the language of truth and explain difficult matters to them, and there continue to be formalism and sermonizing in their educational work.

Serious complaints in this respect have to be leveled at the party committees and organizations of Stepanavanskiy (Comrade V. Balayan, secretary of the raykom), Amasiyskiy (Comrade I. Bagirov, secretary of the raykom) and Vardenisskiy (Comrade K. Yeganyan, former secretary of the raykom) Rayons, the city of Dilizhan (Comrade R. Vartanyan, secretary of the gorkom), and others.

The Kalininskiy Raykom (Comrade S. Megrabyan, former secretary of the raykom) has not reorganized its work properly in light of the new demands. The measures elaborated by the raykom for a strengthening of ideological, political-educational work are trite, do not proceed fully from the tasks of an acceleration of socioeconomic development, and are not geared to an increase in people's initiative and labor assertiveness. A healthy, businesslike atmosphere is lacking in individual labor collectives because of serious shortcomings in political-educational work. Exactingness toward leaders has diminished. The achievements of science and practice and new forms of organization and stimulation of labor are not being introduced in production quickly enough. As a result the rayon, which has great potential, is slow in augmenting production and is developing at a slow pace.

A serious deficiency is the fact that certain party committees and organizations are failing to display consistency in improvement in the business of education, displaying a short-term campaign-type approach to the fulfillment of most important decisions, and failing to underpin measures that have been elaborated with actual organizing work.

The existence here of lagging enterprises, organizations, and farms; instances of lax management and extravagance; and the manufacture of substandard products, unconscientious labor, losses of work time, low state, production, and labor discipline and the many other shortcomings mentioned in the foregoing section of the report is ultimately also connected with the low level of work of the party organizations on ideological-political, labor, and moral education.

In ideological, political-educational work we cannot rest content with the results that have been achieved and slacken our attention to it.

Practice, comrades, persuades us that as soon as party committees and organizations display indifference, fail to keep this most important area of work under constant supervision, and slacken efforts in this direction, negative consequences are not long in coming. This was the case with the Yerevan Tire Plant. Our last congress mentioned the work of its party organization and leadership as a positive example. Evidently, the high evaluation went to the heads of the plant management, and the party organization failed to sense the high responsibility this evaluation imposed on it.

Instead of developing the successes, further improving the work in education, strengthening organization and order, and seeking new ways of progress, the plant management began to display conceit and smugness, and the party organization treated this with indifference. Beyond the supervision and educational impact of the party organization, many executives permitted violations of state discipline and abuses. Evidently believing himself to be irreplaceable, the plant director began to indulge in rudeness and tactlessness in relations with subordinates, irresponsibility toward performance of his duties and breaches of state discipline, failed to concern himself with questions of the organization of production and its technical modernization and, naturally, forfeited the trust of the collective and lost authority. The plant yielded the positions it had gained and began to disrupt plan fulfillment, and the moral-psychological atmosphere in the collective deteriorated. The Leninskiy Raykom was correct in passing strict censure on Plant Director O. Barsegyan and making an entry on his record, making the decision to remove him from office, and also not recommending Comrade B. Musayelyan for election as party committee secretary.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated example. We have many instances of communists, including executives, frequently remaining outside the sphere of education.

The party committees and organizations must perfect ideological work and strive purposefully for the molding in all our people of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and an ability to evaluate social phenomena from precise class standpoints, and to ensure that they be exponents of communist ideals and lofty moral principles. This world outlook and these principles and ideals should determine their mode of action and behavior.

In implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the party committee and organizations must, with active educational work, strive for a breakthrough in the minds and mood of the personnel from top to bottom, concentrating attention on what is most important -- scientific-technical progress and realization of the idea of the acceleration of our development. It is necessary to achieve a mental reorganization and cultivate in each working person a desire and ability to work in the new way.

Raising the level of the socialist breeding and political culture of our personnel and all working people; developing their initiative and creativity based not only on enthusiasm but also on a profound understanding of the essence of the new processes; constantly augmenting the labor, social, and political assertiveness of each worker, kolkhoz member, specialist, commander of production, and manager; and shaping in the labor collectives a high labor and ideological-moral mood providing for realization of the qualitatively new and large-scale tasks of our development -- this must be paramount in work.

Stimulation of the human factor is inseparable from persistent work on enhancing order and organization, and discipline and responsibility, and on the struggle for economies and quality, the ascertainment of reserves, and the maximum use of all that we possess. Under these conditions it is necessary to make fuller use of the educational possibilities of socialist competition, reorienting it toward the priority goals: acceleration of the rate of development, an increase in labor productivity, an improvement in product quality, and economies in resources.

It is essential that all party organizations constantly keep these questions at the center of their attention, develop the working people's initiative everywhere, and strive to ensure that they take a proprietorially concerned, responsible, conscious, and active part in the achievement of what is planned and join increasingly fully in the process of management of production and the economy.

Comrades! Pivotal significance in ideological-political work is attached to the working people's international, patriotic education. This work has always been and remains at the center of the attention of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committees and organizations. As the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree on our report observed, work in the republic on international education and propaganda of the historic achievements of the USSR and socialist Armenia is becoming more meaningful. A subject of constant concern to the party and Komsomol committees is the inculcation in the youth of pride in our Soviet motherland and a readiness to perform its patriotic and international duty.

Our relations with all the fraternal republics are continuing to deepen and broaden, encompassing the most diverse aspects of political, economic and cultural life. The Armenian, Georgian, and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committees and the Rostov Obkom are drawing up and implementing joint plans for international education.

Internationalism, which has become a most important factor is our people's social consciousness and mentality, is constantly strengthened by creative practice and socialist realities and is inculcated consistently in all phases of the formation of the personality by the multifaceted work of the republic party organization, which has considered and continues to consider our people's international education its important permanent task.

Powerful impetus was communicated to work on international and patriotic education by the celebration of the glorious jubilees -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Life has fully proven the truly outstanding historic significance of the indestructible USSR and the united multinational socialist state in our country's unswerving progress and the achievement by the peoples of our motherland of unprecedented heights in economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual development. The sources of our victory are to be found in the nature of socialism, the Soviet way of life, the international friendship of the peoples, Soviet patriotism, and the moral-political unity of our society.

The Armenian people, like the other peoples of the USSR, are increasingly seeing for themselves in practice the soundness and fruitfulness of the party's general course and its wise Leninist national policy, what great good fortune it is to live in the united Soviet family and how powerful and effective a source of progress and prosperity is the international friendship and fraternity and mutual assistance of the Soviet peoples, multiplying the creative potential of each of them and of our entire society.

The people of Soviet Armenia are profoundly aware that they could never have accomplished the fundamental socioeconomic transformations on their soil so rapidly and so successfully and made all-around progress, and that they will not be able to reach new heights in economic and cultural building in isolation, without the tremendous and multifaceted assistance of the Soviet brother-peoples, primarily the great Russian people.

Our people harbor sincere, profound feelings of respect for and gratitude toward all the peoples of the country of soviets for the indestructible fraternal friendship.

The Armenian people nurture particular cordial warmth and a feeling of love for their friend and brother -- the great Russian people, whose support and disinterested assistance they have perceived both at difficult times in their history and in the building of the new life. Eternal devotion to sacred friendship with the Russian people is our people's national creed.

We emphasize once again today from the rostrum of the party congress that friendship with the great Russian people and with all the fraternal peoples of our motherland was, is, and will always be sacred for the Armenian people, a mighty driving force of their life and a guarantee of their successes. And Armenian Communists consider the strengthening of this friendship their vital concern and highest duty.

Fulfilling the program directions of the CPSU, the party committees and organizations must continue to work tirelessly at ensuring that in each person's love for the motherland of October, the land where he was born and raised, and pride in the historic accomplishments of the world's first socialist state be combined with proletarian socialist internationalism and that he be characterized by a high standard of internation communication and an intolerance of manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, national narrowness and national egotism, and of customs and morals impeding the communist renewal of life and man.

It is necessary to step up work on improving the atheistic education of the population and removing shortcomings in this work and introduce the new socialist ceremonial more consistently. It is essential to strive to ensure that each party committee and organization have a precise idea of the religious situation and adopt the appropriate measures. It is necessary to rid ourselves completely of equability and struggle against religious prejudice, making active use of the traditions of the people's anti-clericalism and atheism. It is also important to increase the efficiency of the work of the atheistic education councils and impart an aggressive character to atheistic propaganda.

Considering the intensifying struggle of the two world outlooks in the international arena and the increasingly growing anti-Soviet propaganda of the West, including that specially directed at our republic, our party organizations have stepped up propaganda on the achievements of socialism and exposure and repudiation of the ideological diversions of the enemy. More attention has come to be paid to the training and improvement of personnel working in the counterpropaganda field.

The zonal conference-seminar held recently in the republic in accordance with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee collated the work that had been done in this field, armed our party organizations with the experience of other republics and oblasts and contributed to the stimulation of counterpropaganda activity.

It is necessary to continue to perfect this work, set up a precise system of study of public opinion, perform differentiated work with people both in the labor collectives and at the place of residence, get rid of hackneyed cliches and stereotypes in counterpropaganda work, and enhance its efficiency.

In intensifying the aggressiveness of our struggle against bourgeois ideology it is essential to skillfully and actively propagandize the Soviet way of life and the domestic and foreign policies of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and cogently reveal the antipopular, inhuman nature of imperialism, its exploiter essence and its flouting of human rights and liberties.

It is essential to continue to stimulate foreign policy propaganda and counterpropaganda. Our appropriate authorities and organizations must take into consideration in this work the existence of the Armenian diaspora abroad; convey to it the truth about Soviet Armenia and its historic gains and true flowering in the united family of Soviet peoples and the truth about the aims of Soviet foreign policy, the achievements of our socialist society and the national policy of the Communist Party; and skillfully and opportunely expose and emphatically rebuff the hostile inventions and ravings of the Dashnaks and all reactionary and conservative forces -- an important political task.

Servile lickspittles of the most unbridled aggressive forces of imperialism, primarily American, true to their reactionary, nationalist ideology and adventurist, anti-Soviet policy, the ringleaders of the Union of Action are sparing no efforts to drive a wedge between the diaspora and the motherland -- Soviet Armenia -- to slander it and to poison the minds of overseas Armenians with anticommunism.

Corroboration by the entire course of life of the soundness of the Armenian people's historic choice, the all-around progress of our republic, and the burgeoning of the socialist Armenian nation are giving this handful of adventurers, who have been rejected by history, no peace.

The overwhelming majority of overseas Armenians consider Soviet Armenia their motherland, sincerely rejoice in its successes and harbor profound sympathies for the Soviet Union. The Committee for Cultural Relations With Armenians Abroad should strengthen ties to the progressive overseas Armenian organizations and help them realize patriotic initiatives, providing them with the necessary material showing the achievements of Soviet Armenia and socialism and the struggle of the country of soviets for peace and progress.

The Armenian Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries also must perfect its work in this direction.

Tens of thousands of Armenians in foreign lands dream of returning to the motherland. Their repatriation continues. Returning to the motherland, they join in the republic's labor and social life. The very continuousness of the repatriation process dictates the need for active political-educational work with the new Soviet citizens. The party committees and organizations, local soviets and trade union and Komsomol and economic authorities and organizations must keep this work at the center of their attention and consistently improve and increase its efficacy.

Comrades! In the world-outlook struggle there is no room for compromise. The party upholds the purity of Marxist-Leninist ideology as the apple of its eye. Communists and all our cadres must be able, from positions of party- and class-mindedness, to evaluate phenomena of social life both of the past and the present day. The social sciences, to whose development the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has invariably paid great attention, have a great role here.

The achievements of the republic's social scientists in developing topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, analyzing and collating the socioeconomic practice of our society, and studying Armenian-Russian relations in Armenian studies and so forth are obvious.

A big event in the republic's social-political life was the completion by the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Institute of Party History -- a branch of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism -- and the State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade of publication of the complete works of V.I. Lenin in Armenian in 55 volumes. The publication in Armenian of the works of K. Marx and F. Engels in 50 volumes has begun.

At the same time it needs to be said that the appearance is still infrequent here of studies that illustrate strikingly, emotionally and in depth the heroic history of our party, the experience of party leadership, of scientific-technical progress at different stages in the development of Soviet society, and the forms and methods of increasing the efficiency of the party organization's ideological activity and improving the Leninist work style.

Formalism and detachment from practice have not disappeared. Due to the inadequate methodology of certain scholars, some studies permit a relapse into a nonclass approach and objectivist evaluations and a departure from the principle of historical method, a situation that is, naturally, impermissible.

It is essential to effect an emphatic turnabout toward actualization of scientific research and increase the social sciences' contribution to an acceleration of socioeconomic progress.

The social sciences must not simply comment on events but study them in depth and put forward proposals and recommendations based on an all-around analysis of reality and with regard for the historical and actual experience of our country and the republic and also a scientific forecasting of the future. It is essential to create works containing new solutions free of a declarative, unsubstantiated, and market-influenced approach, and expose more assertively, aggressively, and convincingly bourgeois-revisionist falsifications of Lenin's teaching on the party and its leading role and the ideological diversions of our enemies.

Comrades! The press, television and radio, and other mass information and propaganda organs, whose growing role in the life of society is indisputable, are an effective means of organization and education of the masses and shaping public opinion. It is natural, therefore, that the improvement and increased efficiency of their work are constantly at the center of the Central Committee's attention.

While assessing what has been done positively, it needs to be said plainly that the leadership and creative work collectives of these organizations are as yet slow to reorganize their work in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. They still have many shortcomings and oversights and inadequate ties to life and practice. As before, many publications suffer from superficiality, and the formulation of serious topical problems and constructive criticism, not to mention the hackneyed nature of certain subjects and the stereotypical nature and fullness of much material, are lacking in them.

There are many unsolved problems in the work of the rayon and city newspapers. Book publishing is in need of further improvement. Certain publications do not satisfy the readers in all respects.

It is essential that the editorial boards of the republic papers SOVETAKAN AYASTAN (Comrade E. Manukyan), KOMMUNIST (Comrade B. Mkrtchyan), SOVET ERMENISTANY (Comrade Z. Kurbanov) and RYATAZA (Comrade M. Mstoyan), Armenpress (Comrade M. Khachatryan), the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting (Comrade S. Pogosyan), State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade (Comrade G. Mugnetsyan) and other bodies draw the appropriate conclusions from the repeatedly expressed criticism and emphatically raise the level of work of the creative collectives.

Much has to be done by the Armenian Journalists Union in improving the activity of journalists and raising their professional skills.

The task of increased influence on people's minds and hearts demands of them a constant enrichment of the ideological content and an improvement in the quality of published and broadcast material and an ability to conduct a candid, open conversation with an audience, to be truthful and accurate and to speak without reticence and glib phrases, avoiding both raptures at successes and the glossing over of shortcomings and the sensational exaggeration of negative phenomena in our social life.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has adopted measures to enhance the personal responsibility of the leaders of ideological establishments for the ideological-political content of material and made it incumbent upon the party organizations to constantly raise journalists and all workers of newspapers, television and radio, journals, and publishing houses in a spirit of high responsibility for their assigned work and party-minded scrupulousness.

It is essential that the Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department be consistent in monitoring the fulfillment of adopted decisions for improving the activity of the mass information and propaganda organs.

On what should our mass information organs concentrate their attention? They must primarily analyze events and phenomena in depth; raise serious problems and propose ways of solving them; persuade by the cogency, informational satiety, clarity, and intelligibility of their articles; and be opportune. They must keep at the center of their attention questions of accelerating socioeconomic development; intensifying the national economy; scientific-technical progress; resource-saving; improving work methods; an emphatic strengthening of order, organization and discipline; the struggle against conservatism, stagnation, bureaucratic distortions, and so forth.

Their activity must contribute actively to the extensive development of the vital creativity of the masses and the initiative of the working people and the collectives; a strengthening of the creative, constructive principle in work; and the imparting, in Lenin's words, of a sufficiently broad and solid base of conviction to the task of an acceleration of our development.

The efficacy of the press grows considerably, as experience shows, when it is rendered active assistance by the party committees. And the Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms are obliged to step up their work in this field. It is necessary to call strictly to account leaders of ministries, departments, and other organizations who react inopportunely to press criticism or who attempt to escape with formal replies.

Comrades! The role of Soviet artistic culture in the life of society and the shaping of the new personality is tremendous. True to the principles of party-mindedness and popular spirit, it serves by the entire force of its mighty influence the interests of the party and the people, expresses the will, feelings, and thoughts of our contemporaries and actively promotes their ideological-moral and aesthetic education.

The works of Soviet Armenian masters of culture in recent years have served as convincing confirmation of their active endeavor to live the party's concerns, be its active assistants in people's education; in the establishment of communist ideals and the moral values of socialism, and in the strengthening of the international friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples; recreate the people's rich spiritual life strikingly and in all its diversity; show the magnificence of their immortal exploit in the Great Patriotic War and their present-day deeds and accomplishments; and raise problems of our time.

Significant events in the republic's cultural life were the festival of translation art; the festivals of the culture of the Don and Georgian poetry; the anniversaries of Khachatur Abovyan, Vladimir Mayakovskiy, Vaan Teryan, Aram Khachaturyan, Galktion Tabidze, and Uzeir Gadzhibekov; the theatrical festivals with the participation of groups from Moscow, Leningrad, and the union republics; the "Land and People," "On Guard of the Gains of Socialism," "Our Contemporary," and "We Are Building Communism" art exhibitions; exhibitions here of artists of the union republics; a number of motion pictures, shows, musical works, and others.

High evaluation of the great services of figures of Armenian literature and art are the conferment of the title of hero of socialist labor on USSR People's Artiste Goar Gasparyan and the writer Sero Khanzadyan and the USSR State Prize on the writer Grant Matevosyan and the award of decorations to a group of the republic's cultural figures.

The creative unions are striving actively for the positive influence of the literary and art media, primarily of publicistic genres, on people's affairs and life, extensively propagandizing the achievements of socialist culture and strengthening the alliance of art and labor.

The successes scored cannot, however, hide the shortcomings that exist in the work of our creative unions and the costs in the creative process.

Our writers and figures of art are not yet creating enough works of significant dimensions in terms of their ideological-philosophical interpretation of the present day and aesthetic resonance, truthfully and highly artistically depicting socialist reality, revealing strikingly and with inspiration what is new and progressive, and fervently exposing all that is hampering society's advance. The ideological-artistic level of certain works is low, and they portray both present-day reality and historical phenomena unobjectively.

The times themselves demand of the masters of culture full creative input and the creation of profound images of our contemporaries, the real creators of history, those who are perfecting life and are themselves being perfected in the crucible of life and growing ideologically, morally, and spiritually.

The creative unions and societies (Comrades V. Petrosyan, E. Mirzoyan, S. Muradyan, K. Kalantar, R. Kaplanyan, E. Tsaturyan) and their party organizations must direct the efforts of figures of literature and art more actively toward the accomplishment of this most important task of artistic creativity.

The Central Committee Culture and Propaganda and Agitation Departments, the Yerevanskiy, Leninakanskiy, and Kirovakanskiy gorkoms and other party committees should pay more attention to questions of the ideological-political conditioning of the artistic intelligentsia.

It is the high duty of the creative unions and their party organizations to contribute by their fruitful initiatives to the creation of works worthy of taking their place among the biggest gains of Soviet multinational culture and to strive to ensure that the ideological-aesthetic potential and emotional-figurative force of our artistic culture entirely serve the cause of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, the spiritual enrichment of the people, and realization of the party's program goals.

It is essential to strive consistently for a rise in the ideological-artistic level of the films produced, replenishment of the theatrical repertoire with large-scale, topical plays, and an improvement in the programs of concert groups and television and radio artistic broadcasts, develop literary-musical work for children, and write more patriotic and political songs.

Literary-artistic criticism must analyze in greater depth the trends of the development of Soviet Armeanian literature and art, pay more attention to collating the problems of the contemporary creative process and study of the mutual penetration and mutual enrichment of the national cultures, and dispense entirely with the paying of compliments, and be guided by high criteria when evaluating works.

Questions of the education and professional growth of creative youth should invariably be at the center of attention of the unions and their party organizations. Its education is a matter of state importance for it is a question of the future of our culture.

It is essential that the Ministry of Culture, State Committee for Cinematography, and other bodies improve work with the creative intelligentsia, create the conditions for its fruitful work and expand the practice of the social imperative.

The sphere of culture, the draft party program emphasizes, is called on to satisfy the growing requirements of different groups of the population, ensure the essential opportunities for the people's amateur artistic creativity, develop capabilities, enrich the socialist way of life and mold healthy requirements and high aesthetic tastes. The party sees as an indispensable condition of the successful accomplishment of these tasks a constant improvement in the content and methods of cultural-educational work and a strengthening of its material base.

We have every opportunity here for the successful accomplishment of these tasks. A ramified network of cultural-educational and sports-physical culture establishments has been created. But their activity lags behind the demands of the present day and is not without shortcomings.

The Ministry of Culture (Comrade Yu. Melik-Ogandzhanyan, minister) should consistently improve the style and methods of work and involve itself more specifically in urgent questions of the creative collectives and the increased efficiency of the activity of the cultural-educational establishments.

It is necessary to strive for the truly mass nature of physical culture and sport, their introduction in daily life and an improvement in the work of the sports societies and subdivisions. The Committee for Physical Culture and Sports (Comrade M. Nuridzhanyan, chairman) must remove the shortcomings in this work more decisively and ensure the full use of sports facilities and installations. It is essential to make a meaningful and interesting program the basis of the work of the cultural-sports complexes newly created in the republic.

Comrades! The draft new version of the party program observes that we do not intend building a consumer society. The scale of life's values in Soviet people is different, and their totality constitutes the basis of the socialist way of life and characterizes the comprehensively developed man of socialist society. It is for this reason that we give battle to aspirituality and a mentality of "things," material accumulation, and parasitism.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the party committees and organizations are consistently perfecting work on people's moral education.

There has been an intensification of the struggle against deviations from the rules of our morality and against embezzlement, abuses, lax management, extortion, speculation, bribe-taking, hooliganism, and other negative phenomena. The trend toward a reduction in crime among adolescents and also crimes committed under the influence of alcohol must be noted as positive. The crime-detection rate has risen somewhat, and crime prevention has been stepped up.

We have many labor collectives in the republic where the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the management are performing work skillfully and consistently on ideological-moral and labor education, where a healthy moral-political atmosphere has been created and discipline, organization and order are being constantly strengthened, where the members of the collective perform their duties with a sense of high responsibility and work conscientiously and highly productively and with good quality and display a truly proprietorial attitude toward public property, and where an atmosphere of intolerance of violations of the rules of behavior in production and the standards of socialist community living and an active struggle is conducted against all kinds of phenomena alien to our society.

These splendid collectives are the sources of the healthy moral-political atmosphere in the republic.

But we also have diseased sections and social cells that are unfortunate in respect of moral education. The crime level is still high in certain cities and rayons.

In improving work on moral education the party committees and organizations must constantly build up the struggle against negative phenomena and enlist therein all the labor collectives and the working people's masses. It is essential to intensify the struggle everywhere against embezzlement of socialist property, the squandering of public wealth and all kinds of abuses, lax management, and extravagance.

Inspections locally and the discussion of these questions in the Central Committee confirm anew the incontrovertible truth that embezzlement, appropriation, and waste are perpetrated where all channels of speculation have not been closed off; where due order has not been brought to bear in the accounting, storage and consumption of physical assets and monetary resources; where shortcomings in the selection of personnel for materially responsible positions have not disappeared; and where work on moral education is being performed unsatisfactorily, an atmosphere of intolerance toward instances of encroachment on public property is not created, and where a high-minded evaluation of officials permitting unconcern and passiveness in the eradication of negative phenomena is not made.

The Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms have begun to be more exacting in this respect. For a failure to adopt the due measures to strengthen state discipline, provide for the protection of public property, and cut short abuses in the organizations under their jurisdiction party penalties were imposed on a number of executives, including Comrade S. Safaryan, minister of trade; Comrade N. Sorokin, former chairman of the State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products; Comrades Z. Kazumyan and A. Vasilyan, deputy ministers of food industry; and Comrade G. Adamyan, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products. For major shortcomings in work and connivance at embezzlers of socialist property party proceedings were instituted against Comrade O. Ovakimyan, minister of procurement of the ArSSR; Comrade L. Saakyan, first deputy minister; Comrade G. Zazyan, chief of the "Armvinprom" Association; and Comrade A. Yegikyan, chief of the Ministry of Agriculture Control-Auditing Administration; and they were dismissed.

Speaking of the need to intensify work on the protection of public property, attention has to be called to the importance of an appreciable increase in the efficacy of departmental control, a considerable stimulation of the control-auditing services, a strengthening of their personnel, and a purge from these staffs of incidental, incompetent people.

The Central Committee considers it necessary to specially focus the party organizations' attention on the task of stepping up the struggle against bribe-taking. "...If there is such a phenomenon as a bribe," V.I. Lenin emphasized, "if this is possible, there is no question of policy. There is not even an approach to policy here, policy is impossible here because all measures will remain up in the air and will lead to absolutely no results."

In the recent period alone criminal proceedings were instituted against P. Saakyan, deputy dean of the Armenian Pedagogical Institute imeni Kh. Abovyan; V. Bagdagyulyan, director of the Goris branch of the same institute; G. Matinyan, director of the Yerevan Gorispolkom Trade Administration Textile, Garment and Footwear Trading Organization; A. Aveisyan, director of Masisskiy Rayon's Geganistskiy Sovkhoz; Sh. Martirosyan, chairman of the Yerevan Leather Production Association Trade Union Committee; and a number of other persons, and they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

It is essential to adopt all measures to eradicate this shameful phenomenon from our life.

It is also necessary to constantly step up the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism and emphatically put an end to the indifference in this important business that exists in places.

The party committees and organizations must strive persistently everywhere for a strengthening of order and the eradication of embezzlement; speculation; parasitism; hooliganism; a private-ownership, consumerist mentality; and money grubbing, boot licking, and fawning. It is essential for this to make full use of both the authority of public opinion and the force of law. The appropriate Central Committee departments must display more exactingness and consistency here.

In moral education, comrades, tremendous significance is attached to a good example in public and private life and the performance of one's civic duty. Such an example should be set primarily by the communists, leaders particularly. Unfortunately, owing to the low exactingness toward them and the lack of supervision of their actions and behavior, individual leaders not only are not setting a good example but are themselves sliding into a morass of violations and abuses. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee expelled from the party L. Avetisyan, former chairman of the Abovyanskiy Gorispolkom, for flagrant violations of state discipline and abuse of his office when allocating housing. S. Khachatryan, former director of the "Polivinilatsetat" Plant, was expelled from the CPSU and dismissed and M. Pinadzhan, former director of the Yerevan Model Footwear Factory, was expelled from the CPSU for machinations.

Unfortunately, the examples could be continued.

Some executives sometimes instruct their subordinates to examine questions and requests whose solution involves a violation of the law. And is moral education helped when a leader does not call workers strictly to account for breaches of discipline and order in the hope that subordinates will, in turn, excuse his blunders? This must be combated resolutely. Every executive should be an example of moral purity and observance of legality and order. Otherwise he has no business being a leader.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms must continue to increase exactingness in this direction.

Honest, conscientious labor should be the main criterion of man's social prestige.

The party organizations must perform consistent work on shaping in each person a profound respect and readiness for conscientious labor for the common good and the establishment of communist morality -- a collectivist, humanist, assertive, and active morality, a morality incompatible with egotism, amour propre and selfishness, and intolerant of encroachments on the dignity of man and the interests of society, and which induces an active nonacceptance of all that is contrary to the socialist way of life and social justice.

Comrades! The consistent strengthening of socialist legality, an intensification of the struggle against offenses, and defense of the rights and law-protected interests of the working people and state and public organizations are closely connected with the activity of law enforcement authorities.

In the period under review the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the raykoms and gorkoms kept at the center of their attention questions of improving the activity of these authorities and strengthening their personnel. There are improvements, of course. However, the activity of the law enforcement authorities does not yet correspond to modern requirements. They still lack due perseverance and consistency in fighting crime and offenses. Many crimes remain undetected, as a result of which the task of ensuring the inevitability of punishment for each crime committed remains unaccomplished in a number of cases. The fight against embezzlement of socialist property, speculation, violations of trade rules, and encroachments on citizens' personal property is still inadequate.

It is essential that the administrative authorities adopt effective measures against persons shunning socially useful labor and living on unearned income. It is necessary to react more sharply to instances of the manufacture of substandard products, inflated reports in plan-fulfillment accountability, and violations of labor laws and nature-conservation legislation.

The Armenian SSR MVD (Comrade A. Shaginyan), republic Prosecutor's Office (Comrade S. Osipyan), ArSSR Ministry of Justice (Comrade A. Dadayan), and ArSSR Supreme Court (Comrade A. Gevorkyan) must implement effective measures for a further strengthening of law and order, an intensification of the fight against crime and offenses, and the active enlistment of the working people and the broad public in participation in the work on establishing model public order and eradicating negative manifestations and all that impedes our advance.

It is essential that the leadership and boards of these authorities improve personnel selection in every possible way and increase subdivision leaders' responsibility for training workers in a spirit of irreproachable performance of their duty, honesty, party scrupulousness, and strict observance of socialist legality. It is necessary to continue to emphatically dispense with unworthy workers who have compromised themselves.

The Central Committee Administrative Organs Department and the party committees are obliged to constantly perfect the leadership of the law enforcement authorities, actively influence an improvement in their work, and render the party organizations assistance in training workers of this system in a spirit of irreproachable performance of their duty and undeviating observance of legality.

Comrades! Improvement of socialism is a complex process requiring the accomplishment of large-scale and qualitatively new tasks both in the socioeconomic sphere and in the sphere of ideology and the spiritual life of society.

It is the duty of our entire party organization, each component thereof, and every communist to always keep at the center of attention the business of people's ideological-political and moral education; invest in it all experience, all ability, and a small part of the heart; and constantly perfect its content, style, forms, and methods for the significance of the human factor, the decisive factor of all times -- present and future -- will continue to grow and grow.

IV. To Improve Organizational-Party Work in Every Possible Way and Perfect Its Style and Methods

Comrades! A subject of constant concern to the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has been an improvement in organizational-party work. The Central Committee has developed consistent activity to perfect the style and methods of the work of the party committees and organizations; establish a Leninist style in party work and in all spheres of state and economic control; ensure the unity of ideological, political-educational, organizing, and economic activity; and intensify party influence on all aspects of our vital activity.

Operating under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and perceiving its unflagging daily attention and concrete concern, the Armenian Communist Party worked consistently on realization of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and plenums and CPSU Central Committee decrees. It has been enriched with new experience of organizing and political work in the masses and has been conditioned ideologically and strengthened organizationally.

In the period under review the Armenian Communist Party grew by 21,899 members and candidates. The qualitative composition of the party organization improved, the communists' educational level rose. The leading position of the working class was consolidated even futther. In the period under review workers constituted 63.1 percent of the party reinforcement. Among those admitted to the party national economy, specialists constituted 25 percent, women 35.9 percent, and Komsomol members 74.6 percent.

Currently the Armenian Communist Party numbers 5,866 primary party organizations uniting 186,637 communists. This is a tremendous force, comrades!

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee performed consistent work on improving the activity of the primary party organizations, knowing that both the growth of the assertiveness of the communists and the successful activity of the republic party organization are inseparably connected with this. Measures were implemented for an improvement in the structure of party components and for bringing them into line with the new forms of the management of production and the organization of labor. Production association party organization secretary councils were formed. Party groups have been set up in one out of every seven brigades; a party organizer has been established in one out of every three. The qualitative composition of primary party organization secretary has improved.

We have, comrades, many militant party organizations working purposefully and well, which, as the political nucleus of the labor collectives, are skillfully linking party policy with the vital creativity of the masses, and mobilizing their efforts for tackling the tasks of economic and cultural building. They are the sources of our successes. But there are also many nonmilitant primary party organizations working poorly and failing to display initiative and perseverance in tackling the tasks confronting the collective, and not involving themselves properly in ideological-moral education and an increase in the assertiveness and in ensuring the vanguard role of the communists. The reasons for many of our shortcomings, oversights and unfinished business are to be found here.

Today, when the party is heading the nationwide movement for an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, it is necessary, as the CPSU Central Committee April plenum determined, that each party organization and every communist step forward for the struggle to achieve the immediate and long-term goals and that their creative potential be more fully revealed.

The affairs and concerns of the primary party organizations must constantly be at the center of attention of the raykoms and gorkoms and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. The party committees must persistently continue the policy of rendering the primary party organizations daily and purposeful assistance and improving their work. It is essential to target their efforts at the accomplishment of the economic and political tasks set by the collectives, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and an improvement in educational work, and at their active involvement in questions of the social development of the collectives and constant improvement of organizing political work among the masses.

It is essential that the Central Committee departments and gorkoms and raykoms further strengthen relations with the primary party organizations, reliabily know the real state of local affairs, know the cadres not from questionnaire data but personally, communicate with them constantly at work, and study them in the work process. This will afford the party committees an opportunity to evaluate the work of the party organizations more objectively, know their strong and weak sides well, rectify mistakes and help remove shortcomings and oversights in time, tackle the set tasks more successfully, and implement the party's political aims and strategic line.

It is the task of the party committees and organizations to increase the demands on each party member for performance of his public duty and the implementation of party decisions and for the honest and pure character of the party member. A communist, the CPSU Central Committee April plenum emphasized, is evaluated by his conduct and deeds. There are no other criteria nor can there be. Every communist must be an active conduit of party policy and a model in work and behavior and in public and private life.

It is necessary to enhance the assertiveness of each communist in every possible way, strive for real personal responsibility, deepen his understanding of the new situation, stimulate modern approaches to the solution of problems of our development, strengthen the spirit of self-criticism and professionalism, struggle against passivity and indifference, backwardness and sluggishness, strengthen party discipline and extend the practice of communists reporting to their comrades.

The party organizations must improve the business of selection for the CPSU in every possible way, persistently educate the communists in a spirit of strict observance of statutory requirements and purge their ranks of unworthy people.

Comrades! V.I. Lenin believed that the "crux" of work and the essence of party leadership consisted of the correct selection of personnel and the verification of performance.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee has been guided constantly in its personnel work by the fundamental principles of the party's personnel policy, the decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums, and its decrees on questions of an improvement in the selection, assignment and training of personnel.

In the period under review the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee twice examined at plenums questions of personnel policy and an improvement of the style and methods of personnel activity in light of the party's demands.

The Central Committee pursued a course aimed at the undeviating implementation of the party's personnel policy precluding all subjectivist manifestations in the selection and assignment of personnel, a course aimed at a combination of young and experienced workers, an increase in the initiative and discipline and responsibility and independence of the personnel and a comprehensive, considered and objective evaluation of its activity based on the end results achieved. Respect for and trust in personnel was combined with high exactingness. Particular attention was paid to the ideological-political conditioning and moral-ethical education of personnel and the development therein of a creative approach to work and initiative.

Consistent work was performed on strengthening all components of production and management with politically mature, competent and knowledgeable cadres who work energetically and possess high moral-ethical qualities. Effective measures were adopted for an improvement and the better use of personnel potential and the promotion to leading party, soviet and economic-cultural work of national economy specialists, women and young persons, and representatives of the nations and nationalities living in the republic.

Today we may claim with every justification that the republic's progress and steady successes in economic and social development and its full-blooded social-political and cultural life are the summary result of the selfless labor and creativity of our cadres of all levels, those who are giving all their knowledge and experience and all their energies to the realization of party policy and its creative plans.

At the same time it has to be said that there are still many shortcomings and things left undone in personnel work. It is in need of further improvement and perfection, particularly if it is viewed in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

There are still instances of the promotion of workers without full consideration of their professional, political and moral-ethical qualities. This inevitably leads to a deterioration and, ultimately, failure in work and, given the absence of due supervision of the cadres' activity and behavior, to their degeneration.

An incomplete consideration of professional, political and moral attributes was permitted in the promotion to executive work of Sh. Kazaryan, former chairman of the Masisskiy Rayispolkom. And the absence of supervision of his activity and high-minded criticism of the shortcomings and mistakes in his work led to his degeneration. Lacking the necessary attributes, he proved incapable of coping with the duties of rayispolkom chairman, permitted a variety of violations and, naturally, was dismissed. Working as director of the Spitak Sugar Refinery, he slid into the mire of crime, was caught taking bribes, and had to face criminal charges.

M. Gaboyan, T. Arutyunyan and R. Galstyan, former directors of the Yerevan Experimental Tobacco Works, the Yerevan Grain Products Trading Organization and Ashtarakskiy Rayon's Oshakanskiy Sovkhoz respectively, who had failed in the work, degenerated, and wallowed in crime and various machinations, were expelled from the party and faced criminal charges.

Both the corresponding raykoms, gorkoms, primary party organizations and ministry and department leaders and boards and Central Committee departments must draw serious conclusions from these facts.

Manifestations of a lack of principle and a superficial approach in personnel selection cannot be permitted in this important matter. The Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms must step up the demands on those whom the executive personnel recommends and confirms. Each instance of the incorrect appointment of personnel must undergo the most scrupulous and strict party evaluation.

A reliable guarantee of the correct selection of personnel excluding incidental occurrences and mistakes in this important business is the existence of an effective reserve for promotion with respect to all areas of work. Much was done in this respect in the recent period. Nonetheless, the formation of an effective personnel reserve remains a bottleneck for the majority of party committees. It is essential that the Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department intensify supervision in this matter.

The gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must improve the business of personnel selection for the reserve in every possible way, arm it actively with modern methods of party-political leadership and state administration, and inculcate in it the skills of organizing work.

It is also necessary to perform work persistently on the training and retraining of executive personnel and raising the level of its political and professional knowledge.

While improving the qualitative composition of our cadres in every possible way and displaying concern for their professional growth and political conditioning, we must constantly educate them in a spirit of the strictest observance of party and state discipline and high responsibility for the assigned work and keep a constant watch on how they perform their direct duties, what their behavior in everyday life is like, whether they are lagging behind in their growth and whether they enjoy professional authority in the collective.

No party organization and no worker can be beyond supervision. It is essential to increase exactingness toward them in every possible way. Any slackening of exactingness leads to a disturbance of order, the disorderliness of the personnel, its poor performance of its duties and instances of the violation of state, plan, and production discipline.

Practice shows that, as a rule, low exactingness ultimately leads to a loss of personnel. Low exactingness was the reason many executives not only did not rectify mistakes and remove shortcomings in work in time but, on the contrary, intensified them, for which party proceedings were instituted against them and they were dismissed. This was the case with S. Bagdasaryan, former chairman of the ArSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; A. Khachikyan, chief of the Inturist Main Administration; R. Asatryan, chairman of the republic Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; and a number of other executives.

Exactingness should be regarded as a permanent factor of personnel training. Much has to be done here by the party committees and primary party organizations, which need to constantly display high scrupulousness and consistency in this matter. They must strive to ensure that everyone work with full input and conscientiously perform his direct duties. It is necessary to raise the demands on everyone, regardless of position. Any instance of irresponsibility and laxity, particularly if permitted by leaders -- communists -- must undergo a high-minded, party evaluation, and the worker who permitted it must be strictly punished.

The question of strengthening order and discipline is particularly relevant today.

It needs to be said plainly that not everywhere here is due attention paid to this most important question. We will not achieve a decisive breakthrough in our affairs without just as decisive measures to strengthen organization, order, and discipline in all spheres of our vital activity -- in production and in the service sphere, in public life, in domestic life, in each labor collective, in each city, and in each village.

No leniency should be displayed toward those who fail to justify trust, violate discipline and order, engage in unseemly conduct, and harm our common cause. The party committees and organizations should act strictly and high-mindedly here, stepping up the demands made on everyone, primarily the leaders.

It is essential that the conduct of leader-communists be examined and evaluated, as a rule, by the primary party organizations directly. This will contribute to a rise in their militancy and the leaders' responsibility to them and be of great educational significance. But we still have many instances of the primary party organizations being outflanked. It is necessary to broaden the practice of receiving executives' reports at meetings of the labor collectives and the party organizations and their bureaus and committees.

It is necessary in the realization of all this to make fuller use of the possibilities afforded by the USSR Law on the Labor Collectives.

It is essential that the raykoms, gorkoms, and the Central Committee wholly preclude the corrupt practice of transferring workers who have failed to give a good account of themselves and who have flunked the work to other executive work. And it is necessary everywhere to continue to decisively dispense with bureaucrats and petty officials and punish most strictly money-grubbers and a variety of smart dealers and intriguers.

Workers who are characterized by high moral fiber, devotion to the ideas and cause of the party, internationalism and Soviet patriotism, a profound understanding of party policy, and an ability to implement it in practice; those who are characterized by competence, high discipline, devotion and honesty, conscientiousness and diligence, modesty and straightforwardness, fairness, exactingness and high culture, attention to people, and the highest snese of responsibility for the assigned work should be promoted to leading party, soviet, economic, and other work. Such executives will undoubtedly also enjoy authority and be able to accomplish the set tasks successfully and in full.

In performing work on the selection, assignment and training of personnel it is necessary to always remember Lenin's instruction that the quality of a leader is determined "not by the strength of power but by the strength of authority, the strength of energy, great experience, great versatility and great talent."

The party committees must skillfully combine a policy of the stability and retention of cadres with their replacement, displaying concern to ensure that young workers work together with experienced personnel, gain experience, and acquire the necessary conditioning. This natural process reliably guaranteeing against sluggishness, stagnation and voluntarism must not be disrupted at any level.

Following the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and the raykoms and gorkoms stepped up their work in this direction and implemented a number of measures to rejuvenate the cadre personnel. The business of promoting young cadres, particularly women, to executive work has improved. This policy needs to be pursued emphatically and consistently in the future also.

Permit me today from the congress rostrum to express on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee cordial gratitude to all comrades who for many years performed in accordance with the party's instructions executive party, soviet, economic, and other social-political work and who have departed for their deserved rest. Use in the appropriate form of their experience and knowledge will undoubtedly benefit the cause.

Speaking of the need for the optimum renewal of cadre personnel, we at the same time consider it necessary to call attention particularly to the following circumstance. It sometimes happens thus: a person has not been at work for even a year and has been unsuccessful at something or other -- he is immediately reassigned. We cannot, comrades, permit haste in this important matter and operate by the trial and error method.

This reproach should be addressed primarily to the agrarian industry authorities and many of our rural raykoms, which are permitting the unjustifiably high replaceability of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders. It is essential that the Central Committee Agriculture Department keep a close watch on and put a stop to the frequent and unwarranted personnel shifts. The party committees must always perform well-conceived work with the personnel and help them develop and adapt in the new role, combining this with exactingness and education and training.

Comrades! The Central Committee has consistently studied the improvement and perfection of the style and methods of work of the party committees and organizations and our personnel. They have been examined at Central Committee plenums. And it has to be said that certain successes have been scored in this important matter. A businesslike and realistic work style based on a scientific approach to social processes and the comprehensive, systemic and creative accomplishment of tasks of economic and cultural building are becoming increasingly established in the activity of the party organization and its party committees and primary components.

Lenin's rules and principles of party work and intraparty democracy are being strengthened and further developed. The role of collective organs of leadership has been enhanced, and the collective principle in work is being strictly observed. Party committee plenums and bureau sessions were convened and party activist meetings were held regularly to discuss fundamental questions of party work and economic and social development. Twenty-three plenums, 170 meetings of the Bureau and 56 of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party and 10 party activist meetings were held in the period under review.

The substantiated nature, specificity and quality of the adopted decisions and the political and organizing force of their influence increased. Supervision of the fulfillment of adopted decisions improved.

The Central Committee also strove for a constant improvement of the style and methods of work of the soviets of all levels, ministries, and departments, all other organs of administration and organizations.

Central Committee plenums and Bureau and Secretariat sessions periodically received reports and information from the gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations, the soviets, ministries and departments, associations and enterprises, and creative unions on the work done, which contributed to the increased responsibility of these bodies and organizations and their leaders in tackling the set tasks and helped them rectify matters, eliminate shortcomings, and improve the style and methods of work.

Pronounced changes were discerned in the activity of the party committee and organizations following the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The plenum's decisions stirred up the life of the party organizations.

The fundamentally important propositions pertaining to a wide range of current and strategic problems advanced by the plenum and in the reports and speeches of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have forced the communists and party organizations and committees to look anew at the state of affairs in the labor collectives, in various sectors of the national economy, and in the rayon, city, and republic as a whole.

With a profound understanding of the essence of the party's strategy and tactics under current conditions, many party committees and organizations are skillfully reorganizing the style and methods of work in accordance with the new requirements and helping the cadres to reorganize themselves mentally and work and think in the new way. And we note with satisfaction today that the ideas of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum are being increasingly visibly embodied in specific deeds and the perceptible breakthrough in many spheres of our vital activity.

Much that was valuable and instructive appeared in the activity of many party organizations on improving their work style and methods and achieving high end results. The Yerevan, Leninakan and Kirovakan City and Leninskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Kfanskiy, Spitakskiy, Sisianskiy, Razdanskiy and other rayon party organizations are skillfully directing organizational-political work toward the accomplishment of urgent socioeconomic tasks, acceleration of the national economy's switch to tracks of intensive development, and further improvement of the working people's communist education.

The Kirovakanskiy Gorkom (Comrade G. Oganyan, secretary of the gorkom) is working consistently and purposefully on an acceleration of the growth rate of economic and social development, skillfully gearing the activity of the primary party organizations to an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and involving itself actively in an improvement in the business of consumer service. The city's party organization has accumulated interesting experience pertaining to an improvement of ideological-educational work under the conditions of the brigade form of labor organization.

Specificity, professionalism and purposefulness in an intensification of production now characterize the work of the Echmiadzinskiy Raykom (Comrade S. Mkhitaryan, secretary). The Akhuryanskiy Raykom (Comrade M. Mkrtchyan, secretary) is actively engaged in strengthening discipline, organization, and order, introducing progressive experience in production, and inculcating in the rayon's working people a proprietorial attitude toward work and their native land.

At the same time many places here are continuing to work in the old way, not understanding that the times have changed and that they are making new demands on party activity and on its style, methods, and results and, consequently, on the personnel also.

The secretaries of certain party committees and organizations and the leaders of soviet and economic authorities have not profoundly grasped that the policy line formulated by the April plenum is a long-term line, that many problems demand immediate solution, and that it is necessary to show what can be done in accelerating the development of our society on the basis of scientific-technical progress without losing time and to work creatively and persistently, adopt bold decisions, and act energetically. Not having grasped this, they have been unable to actively reorganize both themselves and the work of the party organizations and labor collectives in accordance with the new demands. In some places there has been and continues to be an incorrect work style, an intoxication with success, compacency, and an absence of a realistic, critical analysis and evaluation of what has been done and a healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved.

The Central Committee has made a high-minded evaluation of such phenomena, sharply criticized shortcomings, and helped personnel to rectify matters and perfect their work style and methods. And the Central Committee instituted party proceedings against those who failed to draw the appropriate conclusions, did not reorganize, continued to operate in the old way with low efficiency, did not adopt a critical attitude toward what had been done, and did not rid themselves of a predilection for exaggerating the results achieved and dismissed them from their positions.

Our preceding congress criticized the work of the Argatskiy and Aparanskiy raykoms. Simultaneously they were rendered the necessary assistance. But Comrades R. Melkonyan and B. Andreasyan, the former first secretaries of these raykoms, failed to draw the due conclusions and were unable to rectify the state of affairs. They were relieved of their duties as raykom first secretaries. And the fact that potential and opportunities for an improvement in matters and a high rate of development of social production, particularly animal husbandry, existed in the rayons is attested to by the indicators of the work of said rayons' working people following the change of raykom leadership.

The organizing and political work of the Tumanyanskaya party organization has slackened recently. Comrade S. Simonyan, former first secretary of the raykom, evaluated the results achieved unself-critically and displayed complacency and smugness. Exactingness was lowered. In a number of instances liberal censure substituted for a scrupulous party appraisal of the shortcomings and misdemeanors of individual leaders. Naturally, this led to a decline in party and state discipline and prepared the soil for negative manifestations, which gave rise to the justified anger of the communists and the working people. Owing to these and other shortcomings, the results achieved by the rayon were manifestly below available potential. Comrade S. Simonyan himself displayed immodesty in everyday life, for which the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee instituted party proceedings against him.

Comrades D. Arutyunyan, S. Megrabyan, S. Zakaryan, and P. Khachatryan, former first secretaries of Rayon imeni Kamo, Kalininskiy, Sevanskiy, and Talinskiy rayons respectively, evaluated the state of affairs in their rayons unself-critically and were unable to reorganize the style and methods of their work in good time.

The leadership of the Krasnoselskiy Raykom also adopted an uncritical approach to an evaluation of the state of affairs and displayed complacency. The raykom failed to secure fulfillment of the decrees of higher authorities and its own decisions and monitored such inadequately and permitted serious shortcomings in personnel work.

The raykom and rayispolkom failed to involve themselves actively in a reorganization of the work style and methods of personnel and to direct them toward the achievement of results corresponding to the farms' potential.

Having listened to the raykom report, the Central Committee made a most scrupulous evaluation of said shortcomings and imposed party penalties on Comrade S. Nazinyan, first secretary of the raykom, and Comrade M. Aliyev, chairman of the rayispolkom. It has to be said that the criticism was perceived correctly. The state of affairs is being put right.

In light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, the Stepanavanskiy Raykom (Comrade V. Balayan, secretary of the raykom) and the Aniyskiy (Comrade S. Nazaryan, secretary of the raykom), Amasiyskiy (Comrade I. Bagirov, secretary of the raykom), and other raykoms must reorganize the style and methods of their work considerably.

Systematic, efficient supervision and the verification of performance have been and remain indispensable conditions for the establishment of a Leninist style. This is why the Central Committee has attached and continues to attach importance to the fulfillment of adopted decisions and the completion of work that has begun.

Many party committees and organizations of the republic are employing efficient forms and methods of supervision and organization of the fulfillment of decrees of higher authorities and their own decisions and have strengthened performance discipline. At the same time, a number of raykoms and gorkoms are failing to pay due attention to supervision and the organization of the fulfillment of decisions in their practical work.

The Shamshadinskiy Raykom (Comrade Ye. Yegiazaryan, secretary) has a passion for adopting numerous decisions to the detriment of vital organizing work. The raykom's forces are concentrated mainly on the preparation of questions and the compilation of questionnaires and plans. There are frequent instances of repeat decisions being adopted on the same questions. Those who failed to fulfill the preceding ones are not called strictly to account here.

Otemberyanskiy Rayon is one of the republic's biggest grape-producing rayons. The raykom adopted many decisions on an increase in grape production and a modernization of the vineyards. But this was as far as it went. In the 5-year plan the rayon systematically failed to fulfill the plans for grape production and also the modernization and planting of vineyards, for which it was repeatedly sharply criticized at Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenums and activist meetings. As an inspection showed, for all these years the Oktemberyanskiy Raykom was not seriously worried by so big a lag in the sphere of grape production. No one had party proceedings instituted against him for nonfulfillment of the raykom's decisions and the disruption of state plans. It should be mentioned that neither did the republic authorities opportunely adopt the appropriate measures.

It is necessary to raise both the quality of the adopted decisions and the responsibility for their realization. Decisions need to be adopted on the main questions and the main areas of work, decisions, moreover, which are substantiated and specific and clearly designate the tasks of the responsibile persons and organizations. They must target the party organizations and the labor collectives toward the accomplishment of specific tasks. It is essential to emphatically dispense with the harmful practice of individual party committees considering the matter closed after a decision has been adopted, forgetting that following this comes the most critical stage -- that of its realization and supervision of its fulfillment.

Work on fulfillment of both the decisions of the higher authorities and in-house decisions is unsatisfactorily organized in a number of ministries, departments, and organizations of the republic. Thus the former Ministery of Rural Construction, Glavarmvodstroy and the "Armgiprovodkhoz" and "Armgiproselkhoz" planning institutes failed to secure complete fulfillment of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee and ArSSR Council of Ministers decree on questions of the economic and social development of Bagramyanskiy Rayon, for which the Central Committee Bureau indicted Comrades G. Tatevosyan and M. Cevorkyan. Also intolerable was the fact that the party organizations of the above-mentioned establishments in fact failed to perform the functions of supervision of the work of the staff, did not feel themselves responsible for the fulfillment of such an important decree, and did not call the executives to account for disruption of the specified times of fulfillment of the instructions.

An ability to exercise effective supervision and organize the fulfillment of adopted decisions is a reliable criterion of a leader's businesslike, organizing, and political capabilities. The Central Committee believes that the responsibility not only of the first person of each body, enterprise, and establishment but of the boards, deputy leaders, and all the corresponding services must be increased here. They must involve themselves actively both in the organization of fulfillment and in supervision thereof.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's examination of the results of an inspection of the state of supervision and verification of performance in the ArSSR Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade M. Zurabyan, minister) and the personal participation in this work of ministry executives, showed that there are serious shortcomings in this matter and that its leaders and the party organization have not drawn the proper conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee demands on improvement of supervision and the organization of fulfillment, and do not always underpin the scheduled measures with due organizing work.

There must be an emphatic change in the situation. If a decision has been adopted, it must be fulfilled completely and on schedule. And there must be constant supervision of its fulfillment. A worker who has failed to ensure its fulfillment and has permitted a disruption of the specified times must incur the appropriate punishment. Otherwise we will not achieve a breakthrough in our activity. For their part, the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat, and departments and the republic Council of Ministers must continue to display more exactingness and consistency in this matter.

It is necessary to coordinate well and intensify supervision of fulfillment and enhance the role of the specially created monitoring authorities and services. Simultaneously it is necessary to be guided by the instruction of the Central Committee April plenum that "verification is necessary, supervision is essential, and each inspection must be of practical benefit and serve the interests of the cause. But inspections on one and the same, at times trifling, question and numerous commissions organized according to formal considerations, which tear people away from work and create an atmosphere of nervousness, are hardly justified."

The party committees must strive for efficiency and promptness, a reduction in the stream of paper, the surmounting of the armchair style of work and a predilection for numerous meetings and conferences. It is essential that they keep an eye on the attention being paid to public opinion and the citizens' critical observations, submissions, and letters and how they are realized in practice in the labor collectives and by the soviet, economic and other authorities and all those to whom they are addressed.

It is perfectly natural that the party committees and organizations themselves should serve as an example in all this.

It is necessary, comrades, to strive for a constant increase in the role of the party committees as organs of political leadership and to prevent substitution for and duplication of the functions of state and public authorities. After all, it is no secret that in certain cases they are still assuming a considerable part of the work with which other organizations should be dealing.

Let us take, for example, the local soviets. The solution of social questions and everything connected with the service of man, his moods, and his daily life depends on them to a tremendous extent. But in many places the soviet authorities hide behind the back of the party committees and do not exercise their powers to the full extent. This criticizm may be leveled directly at the following soviet ispolkoms -- Noyemberyanskiy (Comrade A. Torosyan, former chairman of the rayispolkom), Amasiyskiy (Comrade M. Akopyan, chairman of the rayispolkom), Kalininskiy (Comrade K. Kazaryan, chairman of the rayispolkom), Gukasynaskiy (Comrade L. Oganesyan, chairman of the rayispolkom), Sevanskiy (Comrade G. Pogosyan, chairman of the rayispolkom) and a number of other rayons.

We deem it necessary to emphasize once again the party demand that each organization -- soviet, trade union, Komsomol, economic -- must involve itself precisely in its own business and exercise fully the functions entrusted to it by the law and its statutes. Only on this condition will we be able to score successes and enhance the efficiency of our work.

It is necessary to strive constantly for an improvement in the work style of the machinery of the elective authorities. The composition of the elective bodies, particularly the soviets, changes, but the machinery sometimes continues to work stereotypically, in its former rhythm and former style, and prepares documents from the former standpoints, which, naturally, at times fail to correspond to the spirit of the times. It is necessary to periodically sum up the activity of the machinery, ascertain what has become outmoded in its work, and shed good-for-nothing workers.

It is also necessary to improve the staffing of the party machinery. It is essential to choose for responsible work young people who have unfailingly graduated from the school of life in the labor collectives, in production, who possess a heightened sense of what is new, and who participate actively in public-political work. It is necessary to struggle resolutely against the stagnation of the machinery personnel and opportunely direct them toward specific work corresponding to their possibilities and aptitudes.

Constant communication with the working people should be typical of the style of our executive personnel. But it is precisely this that is lacking in some of our workers. Some workers lack the patience to hear people out and suffer from the disease of lecturing to all and sundry and constantly uttering instructions, not having probed the situation, the heart of the matter, in depth. It is essential to eradicate manifestations of formalism and red tape and bureaucratic and other distortions in the work of the administrative machinery.

The times demand the establishment of a Leninist work style everywhere -- a businesslike, realistic style presupposing a scientific approach to social processes, rejecting any sluggishness, conservatism, and stagnation and intolerant of all manifestations of bureaucratism, formalism, excessive organization, grandstanding and verbiage, conceit and irresponsibility, and all kinds of disorderliness and laxity.

Purposefulness and a sense of what is new in work, specificity, coolness, organization, self-discipline, perseverance, a constant aspiration to progress, an ability to think in the new way, adopt bold decisions and act energetically, to create, and not to explain away shortcomings but to persistently remove them by actual work, to go forward and to unfailingly achieve more -- this is what should constitute the work style today, a style ensuring realization of the principal slogan of the times -- peace and scientific-technical progress, unity of word and deed, creativity and initiative, discipline and exactingness, organization and order.

Comrades! In the period under review the Central Committee paid constant attention to the development of high-minded criticism and self-criticism. Since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum the party committees and organizations have performed more consistent work on the development of criticism and self-criticism.

Specific criticism leveled at higher party, soviet, and economic authorities resounded more sharply in the last report and election campaign than previously. A number of party committees have accumulated good experience of the consideration and realization of critical observations. The Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat periodically receive reports from party committees, ministries, departments, and other organizations on their work on the satisfaction of critical observations.

However, it is not everywhere that we have succeeded in organizing matters so that criticism and self-criticism are effective and critical observations are taken into consideration fully and the necessary measures to remove shortcomings are adopted.

In a number of party organizations, criticism and self-criticism are not being developed as party demands. Critical observations are frequently expressed without an addressee and in muted form in the guise of wishes and requests. The appearance of criticism is created in some places. Instances of the suppression of criticism, which are manifested in various forms, have not completely disappeared either.

Great significance is attached in the development of criticism and self-criticism to the position of executive personnel and authorities, to the kind of conditions and atmosphere for unconstrained criticism they create, to how critical observations and proposals are fulfilled, and to how self-critical they are themselves.

The communists have leveled repeatedly at party meetings and plenums and also in the course of the report and election campaign critical observations at the ministries of trade, motor transport, consumer services and health, the Aykoop and the Automobile Servicing Main Administration for serious shortcomings in the work of the enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction, and negative manifestations in the service sphere. However, their leaders, Comrades S. Safaryan, Kh. Drampyan, S. Tumanyan, E. Gabriyelyan, R. Grigoryan and A. Madoyan, are not adopting exhaustive measures to rectify the state of affairs in the organizations.

This explains the many shortcomings which exist today also in the system of the State Committee for Cinematography (Comrade R. Samsonov, chairman) and Ministry of Culture (Comrade G. Arakelyan, former minister).

Could the uncritical attitude of Comrade G. Barikyan, former first secretary of the Abovyanskiy Raykom, toward the shortcomings of his work, his nonacceptance of criticism, and his predisposition toward grandstanding have contributed to the education of personnel in the spirit of a critical attitude toward the results of this activity?

And how many instances there are here of leaders of individual local soviets failing to heed and tackling inopportunely the questions raised by the working people and the public.

The Central Committee and the party committees and organizations must raise exactingness even more and call leaders more strictly to account for any manifestation of indifference toward criticism and irresponsibility in the satisfaction of critical observations.

It is our task to continue to develop high-minded, truthful, specific and constructive criticism and self-criticism, free of subjectivism, in all party organizations and labor collectives, in all components of production and management, and at all levels of leadership. Conditions for, and an atmosphere contributing to, open, fearless criticism and the constrained expression of opinions must be created everywhere. It is necessary to raise our personnel, executive personnel particularly, in a spirit of patience and respect for justified criticism, however unpleasant it may be, and an ability to heed the opinion of work comrades and adopt the most effective measures to rectify all that is being criticized and condemned.

It is essential also to consistently raise the standard of self-criticism, which has nothing in common with self-flagellation, and strive to ensure that self-criticism be purposeful and based on a full recognition by the worker, particularly an executive, of work that has truly been left undone, blunders and mistakes in work, and not on a bombastic confession: "I also, comrades, have unfinished work," "we still have much unfinished business, comrades," and so forth.

It is essential to keep a close eye on and opportunely and emphatically rebuff relapses into carping and demagogic, slanderous attacks on honest, exacting workers. This is all the more important now, when the party's demand that order, organization, and discipline to be brought to bear everywhere and for an intensification of the struggle against laxity and irresponsibility is being realized.

It is necessary to pay particular attention to the need for the eradication from our life of such a shameful phenomenon as anonymous letters and the anonymous defamation of honest people and personnel. An intensification of educational work and the institution of precise order in each labor collective, village, and city should be what is most important here.

At the same time, malicious anonymous letter writers and slanders must not go unpunished. They must be found out and face the penalties determined by the law.

Our position, comrades, is clear and precise: cadres working actively, enterprisingly, conscientiously, and honestly and evaluating the results of their activity critically must be and always will be protected against the defamatory attacks of various ill-wishers, carpers, and demagogic elements.

As the CPSU Central Committee requires, the party committees must create in each party organization an atmosphere that entirely precludes an unobjective evaluation of the results of activity and the state of affairs, self-aggrandizement, and grandstanding and affords extensive scope for criticism and self-criticism, particularly criticism from below. It is only in such an atmosphere that it is even possible to avoid miscalculations in practical work.

It is necessary to be guided here by Lenin's demand that the full truth and an ability to ascertain ulcers in good time, make the correct diagnosis, and decisively rectify the situation are needed.

Comrades! In the period under review the Central Committee displayed constant concern for an increase in the role and authority and a further improvement in the work of the soviets. The Leninist principle of the unity of legislation, administration, and control came to be realized more fully in their activity. Taking advantage of the broad rights accorded them, many are consistently studying questions of economic, social, and cultural development and achieving good results. The representation in the soviets of all strata of the population living in the republic and the working people of all nationalities broadened.

At the same time full use is not being made as yet of the soviets' tremendous potential and their broad opportunities. The party committees and organizations have a great deal of consistent work to do to improve the activity of soviets of all levels in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. They must involve themselves more actively in questions of the development of the economy, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, realization of the Food and Energy programs and the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere for the Years 1986-2000, nature conservation and environmental protection; and display concern to ensure that questions of a social nature be settled opportunely; the population's diverse requirements be satisfied more fully; that its cultural, municipal, transport, trade, and consumer services improve; and that public order strengthen.

The party committees and organizations must with all measures of party influence strive for the increased efficiency of the activity of the soviets and to ensure that their sovereignty, which is enshrined in the constitution, be expressed constantly and universally in both the content and the style of their work. It is necessary to raise exactingness toward the communists working in the soviets.

The trade unions, which unite in their ranks over 1.5 million persons -- practically the entire working population of the republic -- have a tremendous role in the accomplishment of the tasks of an acceleration of socioeconomic development and people's education. The unions have intensified work on the further development of socialist competition, the extensive enlistment of the working people in the management of production, practical realization of the USSR Law on the Labor Collectives, the spread of progressive experience, and the accomplishment of educational and social tasks. In the last 5-year period their activity was enriched by valuable experience, which was commended by the AUCCTU.

At the same time many trade union committees and organizations are as yet paying insufficient attention to intensifying production and increasing its efficiency on the basis of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the workers' skills, and the introduction of progressive experience and progressive forms of the organization of labor and pay.

A number of trade union organizations are consistently failing to involve themselves in an improvement of the working people's production and social-everyday conditions, making unsatisfactory use of their rights for an increase in their assertiveness and a strengthening of discipline and organization and order and are not displaying persistence in the unswerving observance of labor and housing legislation. Formalism in the organization of socialist competition has not been eradicated.

The party committees and organizations must actively assist the trade unions in eliminating these and other shortcomings and strive to ensure that each trade union organization actively involve itself in practice in the struggle to accelerate the pace of our development and for scientific-technical progress and the high-quality and highly productive labor of each worker.

Questions of the upbringing and formation of the younger generation and the increased role of the Komsomol in the communist upbringing of youth have been and remain a subject of particular concern to the republic party organization. Party leadership of the Komsomol improved in accordance with the well-known CPSU Central Committee decree.

The Armenian Komsomol, which unites over 625,000 young men and women, is worthily performing the role of dependable reserve and loyal assistant of the party. We are proud of the accomplishments of the Komsomol and our entire youth and the fact that a worthy replacement shift profoundly devoted to the cause of the party, the cause of communism, is growing up in the republic.

In the course of the nationwide movement for a worthy greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress, over 6,300 Komsomol-youth collectives completed the 5-year plan ahead of schedule. The youth's participation in the republic's public-political life has been stepped up.

It is essential that the Armenian Komsomol Central Committee continue to persistently improve the work of all components of the Komsomol, particularly the primary organizations, and strive to ensure that each of them live a full-blooded life, have its own specific concerns, and daily tackle this practical task or the other. It is necessary to emphatically remove from the practice of the Komsomol committees and organizations formalism and excessive organization, increasingly shifting work's center of gravity directly to where our youth works, studies and lives.

The task of the party organizations is to constantly perfect party leadership of the Komsomol, raise the labor and public assertiveness of the young men and women in every possible way and improve the entire business of the communist education of youth.

There was also an increase, on the whole, in the assertiveness of the people's control over authorities. They began to make fuller use of the rights accorded by the Law on USSR People's Control and are the party committees' direct assistants in strengthening state and plan discipline and legality and enhancing the personnel's responsibility for its assigned work.

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, the people's control authorities and organizations must ensure the mass nature, publicity, and efficiency of control and intensify their work on strengthening organization and order at all tiers of leadership and management. The people's control system must operate more assertively, come to grips with major socioeconomic problems, and not allow the leaders who have ceased to display zeal for state concerns to take life easy.

Comrades! The report and election campaign in the republic party organization, which preceded the congress, was conducted on a high organizational and political level and with the assertiveness of the communists.

The report and election campaign showed how the tone of the life of the party organization and the entire social life of the republic has risen since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and what a salutory influence its decisions have exerted on all aspects of the life of the party. It showed that the communists and all working people of the republic, like all Soviet people, fully approve the party's policy, support its course toward an acceleration of the rate of the country's economic and social development, and are embarking with great involvement on the accomplishment of the new tasks the party is setting for our society at the current stage.

More than 60,000 communists addressed the party meetings and conferences. What had been done was exactly evaluated, urgent questions of the life of the collectives were discussed candidly and practically in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism, shortcomings and oversights were revealed, and the possibilities and actual paths of a growth of production, an increase in the efficiency of the economy, an improvement in matters, and the removal of everything that is impeding work were ascertained.

It is the duty of the party committees and organizations and Central Committee Bureau, Secretariat and departments not to leave a single useful proposal and critical observation unattended and to adopt the most effective measures for their realization. It is essential to carefully collate the positive experience accumulated by the party organizations in the period under review, all that is new that has emerged in their work since the CPSU Central Committee April plenum, and everything valuable afforded us by the pre-congress collective counsel of the republic's communists, and to make active use of this in our future work.

It is only possible to tackle the complex and large-scale tasks of the current stage affecting all aspects of our life by relying on the vital creativity of the people and their intelligence, talent, and labor. And for this reason the party committees and organizations must raise all working people to the accomplishment of these tasks, constantly develop the initiative and energy of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia, make full use to this end of the tremendous theoretical and political potential of the party's program documents, commission all our creative possibilities, and support useful initiatives more actively.

Comrade Deputies! You have had reported to you the results of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's activity in the period under review. Based on the accumulated experience, a critical analysis of what has been achieved, and existing shortcomings and omissions, the report has also expressed a number of Central Committee considerations concerning the paths of a further improvement of the ideological, political and organizing activity of the republic party organization and its committees and primary components and the alignment of the style and methods of work with the tasks of the current stage of our development.

The Central Committee is sure that the congress delegates will discuss it actively, comprehensively, and concernedly and in businesslike manner, subject the shortcomings and oversights in our work to scrupulous criticism and submit specific proposals aimed at a further improvement of the entire activity of the republic party organization in light of the party's new demands.

This will afford an opportunity for an objective evaluation of what has been done and the enrichment of our collective experience and will help us get to know better the shortcomings and weak aspects of work and determine more precisely the ways to remove them. By collective wisdom, we are formulating a specific action program for the successful accomplishment of the economic and political tasks that have been set for the republic, an increase in Soviet Armenia's contribution to the strengthening of our country's economy and defense might and the multiplication of its material and spiritual wealth.

We are certain that, expressing the will and desire of their party organizations and labor collectives, the congress delegates will actively discuss and fully support the pre-congress documents -- the drafts of the new version of the party program, the changes in the CPSU Rules and the Main Basic Guideline Directions of our country's economic and social development.

Comrades! Five years have elapsed since the 27th Armenian Communist Party Congress. These were years of strenuous labor and the further all-around progress of our republic in the united Soviet family. We have learned much and been enriched by experience. We are rightly proud of our achievements and have a clear sight of the shortcomings and oversights. We know that big work lies ahead of us. Innovative, large-scale, difficult work. We know that its accomplishment will require of everyone a large amount of brain work, intensive labor, purposefulness, consciousness, and high organization.

But we know something else also: the communists and working people of the republic are fully prepared for this, and our party organization will, as always, skillfully lead them to increasingly new accomplishments.

The communists and all working people of Soviet Armenia perceive the party's program goals as their vital concern and will lend all their efforts for their realization. They fully support the wise domestic and foreign policy of their Lenin Party and the Soviet state.

The revolutionary and labor traditions of a combat detachment of the CPSU, the Armenian Communist Party, the high labor and political frame of mind of our communists and all working people, and their monolithic cohesion around the Lenin Party and its Central Committee give us the right to firmly declare: word here will not diverge from deed, and the charted frontiers of creation will be reached.

Long live the CPSU, which is leading the Soviet people to communism under the banner of Marxism-Leninism!

(The report was received with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

DEMIRCHYAN CLOSING SPEECH AT ARMENIAN CONGRESS

WA211102 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 26 Jan 86 p 2

[Concluding speech by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at 28th Armenian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] Comrade Delegates!

Our congress concludes.

An important aspect of our forum was the fact that fundamental documents of the 27th CPSU Congress -- the drafts of the new version of the party program, the Draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 and the changes in the CPSU Statutes -- were at the center of its attention. And, naturally, both in the Central Committee report and in the delegates' speeches, the work done by the republic party organization and our impending work and tasks were examined in the spirit of their ideas, aims and provisions, in the spirit of the party's current high demands.

The discussion of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee report was, and we note this with great satisfaction, assertive and fruitful. The delegates who participated in the debate analyzed the activity of the Central Committee, the party committees, and the soviet, state and economic authorities comprehensively and from high-minded standpoints; evaluated critically the results that had been achieved; revealed serious shortcomings and miscalculations and outlined ways to overcome them; and submitted valuable proposals for an improvement in matters locally and the accomplishment of the tasks of economic and cultural building confronting us.

At this time the attention of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia, and the entire people of Soviet Armenia is focused on the work of our congress, which has become a big event in the republic's social-political life. It has received and continues to receive numerous letters and telegrams. They contain greetings, labor reports, and proposals from the labor collectives, production pacesetters and innovators, figures of science and culture, party and labor veterans, former frontline soldiers, and fighters of the Soviet Army.

The entire course of the congress' work, the creative, businesslike atmosphere which reigned thereat, and the decisions which it adopted testify that it was conducted on a high ideological-political and organizational level and was a striking new expression of the monolithic cohesion of the Communists and all working people of the republic around their Leninist party; their ardent, undivided support for its domestic and foreign policy and universal approval of its general line; the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums; the party's economic strategy and the integral and comprehensive concept of an acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development; and the establishment of peace in the world advanced in the reports and speeches of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The congress demonstrated once again with all its might the fidelity of the Communists and the entire people of Soviet Armenia to the all-conquering ideas of Leninism and the ideals of Soviet patriotism and internationalism and indissoluble fraternal friendship with the great Russian people and with all peoples of our great fatherland.

The congress showed once again the indestructible unity of our party ranks, our cohesion and our purposefulness in the struggle to reach new frontiers of comprehensive progress.

The congress targeted our party organization and all its components toward a further rise in the level of organizing and ideological and political-educational work, and formulated a specific action program for an acceleration of the republic's socioeconomic development, fulfillment of the quotas of the 12th 5-Year Plan, and an increase in its contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of multiplying the material and spiritual wealth of the land of soviets.

The innovative nature and scale of the impending work and the inspiring vistas of our advance demand strenuous labor, creative initiative, cool-headedness, organization, discipline and order, and perseverance and consistency in the realization of what has been planned.

We are sure that the Armenian Communist Party, developing its glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, will, as always, be equal to its high calling and will mobilize the efforts of the working people to labor accomplishments and realization of the party's program goals.

Our tasks are clear, our boundaries defined.

Now, comrades, it is necessary to get down to business energetically, develop socialist competition extensively, strive persistently for fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan quotas, and accelerate scientific-technical progress in every possible way. As in previous years, in industrial production we must secure 102-103 percent plan fulfillment. The socialist pledges for an increase in the production and sale to the state of agricultural products must be fulfilled in full. We are obliged to surrender the important national economic facilities that are being built within the established times and consistently realize the scheduled program of social development.

Permit me on behalf of the congress to assure the Central Committee of our Leninist party that the Communists of Armenia will always be in the vanguard ranks of the nationwide struggle for realization of the plans for socioeconomic development and will commemorate the 27th Congress of our great CPSU with patriotic deeds.

Long live the CPSU, which is confidently leading the Soviet people along the Leninist path to communism! (Heavy, prolonged applause)

KOVALEV REPORTS ON BELORUSSIAN SSR PLAN

WA191201 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 86 pp 2-3

[Report by M.V. Kovalev, chairman of Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, at 30th Belorussian Communist Party Congress: "The CPSU Central Committee 'Draft Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000'"]

[Text] Dear delegates!

Our party is approaching its 27th congress with the scientifically tested, profoundly substantiated concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. It concentrates, focuses on, the interests and will of our people. It is aimed at ensuring that the economic and defense might of the motherland grow stronger and that Soviet Man will live and work even better.

This concept is the core of all three of the party's precongress documents -- the new Draft CPSU Program, the draft party statutes with the proposed changes and the draft Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000.

As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev observed at the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum, the draft of the Basic Guidelines "is intended to materialize, as it were, the propositions of the CPSU Program and to translate them into the language of specific plan quotas as applied to such a crucial stage of its realization as the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000."

It is highly significant in this connection that the working people of the republic and the Communists are paying special attention as they discuss the Draft Basic Guidelines to ways and means to carry out the tasks put forward in the draft. Thus they are submitting proposals on how to reach the frontiers charted for the coming period more rapidly and fruitfully.

That which is new, which has become a part of our life since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, shows convincingly what huge potential forces and inexhaustible possibilities are contained in the socialist system.

The measures adopted recently for switching the economy onto the tracks of intensive development, raising the efficiency of national economic control, enforcing order, strengthening labor and state discipline, and for observance of the practice of the strictest economies, as well as the measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism, have led to a change for the better here and to better results in the use of our tremendous potential.

The statement of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on ensuring lasting and general peace in the world also corresponds to people's innermost aspirations.

The active support for the party's domestic and foreign policy serves as a source of confidence and optimism and a guarantee that what has been planned will be fulfilled.

The speaker went on to analyze the main results of the republic's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The national income considerably exceeded the amount envisaged by the plan. Some R25 billion more was produced in the past 5 years than in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The increase in the industrial product constituted R7.4 billion. Almost R2 billion of consumer goods in addition to the annual plans were produced.

In the agrarian sector of the economy we were able to eliminate or appreciably improve on the lag which had been allowed to occur at the start of the 5-Year-Plan and to achieve steady production growth. The products increased by more than R4 billion compared with the 10th 5-Year Plan.

Capital construction was carried out in a large volume. The commissioning of practically all the capacity as well as the sociocultural facilities envisaged by the 11th 5-Year Plan was secured.

The efficiency of the economy increased. Social labor productivity increased 30 percent. Some 95 percent of the increase in the national income was secured thanks to this factor. A trend toward a reduction in its material- and energy-intensiveness was discerned.

These results are testimony to our people's profound understanding of party policy and their endeavor to support in deeds its course toward an increase in the rate and efficiency of the economy's development. They also embodied the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee measures for a reorganization of the style and methods of the work of the party, soviet, and economic authorities, and an increase in the purposefulness and systemic approach in the leadership and control of the republic's national economy.

The social program was implemented consistently in the past 5-year period. Approximately 80 percent of the national income was channeled directly into satisfaction of public requirements. The payments and benefits from the social consumption funds increased by more than R1 billion. The addition per capita constituted almost R100.

Much was done to improve housing conditions. Some 2.5 million square meters more housing were built than outlined by the 5-year plan. Trade and consumer services improved. The network of schools, children's preschool establishments, hospitals and cultural establishments, and sports installations expanded.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the leadership of economic and cultural building. The republic's achievements could have been even more impressive had full use been made of the available potential.

An inadequate level of organizing work and slowness in overcoming lagging and the transition to intensive methods of management are being manifested in a number of sectors of the national economy.

The Ministry of Local Industry (Comrade Kostikov, minister) and Ministry of Industrial Construction (Comrade Bril, minister) were unable to achieve a steady buildup of the manufacture of products and failed to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, pertaining to the rate of increase in production. Enterprises of the former meat and dairy industry failed to reach the targets for labor productivity growth.

Many associations and enterprises of the Ministries of Timber and Wood Processing (Comrade Kravtsov, minister) and Fuel Industry (Comrade Filippov, minister) and Mogilev Oblast allowed disruptions in the fulfillment of contractual supply commitments.

New equipment and progressive technology are only being introduced slowly in a number of sectors. The technical level and quality of many products, including consumer goods, lag behind modern requirements.

The 5-year plan quotas for the production of potash fertilizer, chemical fibers and yarn, tires, wood-particle board and fiber board tiles, wall materials, cotton and woollen cloth, knitwear products, and certain other types of industrial product were underfulfilled.

It was not possible to reach the targets of the Food Program in a number of important indicators. A large number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to cope with the plan quotas.

Exhaustive measures were not always adopted for the timely commissioning and assimilation of production capacity at new and modernized enterprises. The duration of the construction of many facilities is considerably in excess of the norm.

There is still much unactivated potential for economies in raw material, intermediate products, and energy.

The unsatisfactory work of many enterprises and organizations in the services sphere is giving rise to the public's justified complaints.

All this testifies that the soviet and economic authorities and the government of the republic have as yet fallen far short of doing everything possible for the highly efficient functioning of the economy and better solution of social questions.

In the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee report Nikolay Nikitovich Slyunkov revealed with all party-minded straightforwardness the shortcomings and omissions in our work. We must draw serious conclusions from this and ensure an abrupt turnabout toward an intensification of production and reorient each enterprise, each sector, toward the full and priority use of qualitative factors of economic growth.

M.V. Kovalev then turned to an exposition of the main tasks of economic and social development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the period up to the year 2000.

The Draft Basic Guidelines set the task of creating by the year 2000 economic potential equal in scale to all that was accumulated in all preceding years of Soviet power. Proceeding from this, it is essential that we secure an annual increase in the republc's national income of 4.5-5 percent and labor productivity growth of no less than 5.7 percent.

A most important role in the accomplishment of the strategic long-term tasks belongs to the 12th 5-Year Plan, which is to be pivotal in all areas of economic and social development.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for the further economic and social development of all the union republics. A great new step forward is to be taken in the country's single national economic complex by our republic, too.

The most important parameters of the 5-year plan have already been determined. And although some of them will possibly be clarified upon confirmation of the new 5-year plan, it should be said that they correspond, in the main, to the party's demands concerning an acceleration of economic growth.

It is planned that in the 5 years national income will increase in the republic 24 percent and the industrial product 22-25 percent. The average annual gross agricultural product is to increase 12-14 percent compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan, or by no less than R1.5 billion.

These indicators should be regarded as the minimum. A work rhythm has to be set from the very start of the 5-year plan which will ensure a high rate for the entire coming period. It is to this that the republic's pledges adopted for the present year are geared.

The main criterion of economic development now is the achievement of high results with the best use of resources.

Unfortunately, until recently neither Soviet workers nor business managers had provided the results of their activity with such an evaluation. Consequently, the annual growth of production was accompanied by a constant growth of material and energy outlays per unit product.

Only in the last years of the 11th 5-Year Plan, thanks to the energetic measures adopted by the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau, did this factor came to be strictly monitored. As a result, the material-intensiveness of the gross social product declined 3.4 percent in the republic in 1985 compared with 1980 against the planned target of 0.9 percent.

And we are virtually merely at the start of this great work. By the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan we must have secured a reduction in material-intensiveness of the gross social product of no less than 4.3 percent, in energy-intensiveness of the national income of 9 percent, and in metal-intensiveness of 14 percent.

The increase in the fuel, energy, raw material, and intermediate product requirement is to be met 75-80 percent thanks to economies therein. It is necessary to make the practice of economies the basis of management and to conduct a resolute struggle against extravagance and lax management.

Work is being completed in the republic on the comprehensive "Intensification" program. It contains stringent indicators. It is now important to elaborate and implement measures designed to accomplish what has been outlined.

Our economic activity in the 12th 5-Year Plan will develop practically without an increase in labor resources. Consequently, it is essential to obtain the entire national income increase thanks to increased labor productivity. It will be necessary in industry in the 5-year plan to raise it by no less than 23 percent, in agriculture 22 percent and in construction 17 percent.

The main lever here is scientific-technical progress. As is known, in the last 5-year plan even the not very stringent quotas for the introduction of new equipment were regularly unfulfilled. We can no longer be reconciled to such a situation. Introduction of the achievements of science and technology must now become the load-bearing structure of all our plans and be at the center of the attention of all our personnel.

The accelerated renewal of production machinery -- primarily thanks to speedier replacement of inefficient equipment by progressive, highly productive equipment -- is required. The process of the renewal of equipment and fixed production capital has hitherto moved slowly. No more than 6,000 units of equipment are perfected annually, while more than 100,000 need to be renewed.

The proportion of automated equipment in the total mass of tools of labor is not as yet great. Little more than 2 percent of workers are employed in automated work in industry here. The proportion of machine tools with numerical programmed control in the republic's machine building constitutes 1.7 percent.

One out of every three workers is currently employed in manual labor in industry, one out of every two in construction, and approximately 70 percent in agriculture. However, the reduction in the proportion of workers employed in manual work is proceeding extremely slowly. This applies primarily to enterprises of the Ministry of Industrial Construction and Belselstroy, Timber and Wood-Processing, and Local Industry.

Decisive measures are needed here. It is essential in the current 5-year plan to even more than double the rate of renewal of the active part of fixed capital and introduce over 600 transfer machines and 122 flexible production systems.

It is planned to have reduced the number of workers employed in manual labor by 208,000 or 14.3 percent compared with 1985.

It is perfectly obvious that for the modernization and retooling of production as quickly as possible we cannot count exclusively on the centralized supply of equipment.

The government is adopting measures for the development of the base of the "Kompleks" Scientific-Production Association, which is oriented toward the manufacture of means of mechanization. Together with this we must register and activate the possibilities of all enterprises.

The catalyst of scientific-technical progress is, as is known, microelectronics, computers and computer technology, and instrument-making and the entire industry of information science. Some 330 automated control systems function in the republic. They embrace practically all levels of control of the national economy.

At the same time it has to be said plainly: Many ministries and departments, enterprises and organizations are as yet making inadequate use of the possibilities of computer equipment.

Frequently it is not fully loaded.

Thus at the Gomel Chemical Plant (Comrade Strelchenok, director) the computer center load in the latter half of 1985 constituted only 6.3 hours and in the "Bobruyskfermmash" Association (Comrade Uvarov, director) 9.5 hours a day. As a result the active part of the computer centers' fixed capital is exerting no appreciable influence on economic activity.

It is essential that we enforce order here as quickly as possible. Computer equipment must be used actively for controlling production processes and in the preparation of production.

A number of our ministries and departments -- primarily of local and light industry -- and the Belkoopsoyuz have not yet taken an active stance in the business of a decisive improvement in product quality. At many enterprises the level of organization of labor and production fails to ensure the steady manufacture of high-quality products.

Last year the sale of substandard products was banned on almost 400 occasions. Products in a sum total of over R14 million were excluded from the plan-fulfillment reports. Much defective work is being permitted by the Minsk "Gorizont" Association (Comrade Kalinkin, director), the Gomel "Trud" Footwear Association (Comrade Gudkov, director), the "Zenit" Plant in Vileyka (Comrade Sinelnikov, director), the Volkovysk Roofing and Construction-Finishing Machinery Plant (Comrade Kudryachov, director) and others.

Nor can we fail to be alarmed by the fact that in 4 years of the 5-year plan supplies from the republic of machinery, equipment, and means of transport for export declined.

The CPSU Central Committee demands in the 12th 5-Year Plan even a fundamental rise in the quality, reliability, service life, and economy of all manufactured products. It is planned to increase the manufacture of products of the top quality category in the republic by a factor of 1.4 and to raise their share of products subject to certification to 65-70 percent.

It is essential to raise the demands on the certification of products and strive to ensure that products bearing the official Emblem of Quality correspond to the best world models and to accelerate the development and organization of the production of new generations of highly efficient equipment. In the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole we have to assimilate the manufacture of more than 1,100 most important types of machinery, products and equipment.

We can and must obtain considerably greater returns from the tremendous production potential that the republic possesses. We have not yet succeeded, as the Central Committee report observed, in halting the trend toward a decline in the output-capital ratio.

This is connected to a considerable extent with inadequate use of production capacity. Of the 354 industrial facilities commissioned in the past 9 years, 212, or 60 percent, are not operating at the level of rated capacity. On account of this alone we are experiencing a product shortfall annually of hundreds of millions of rubles. Extremely unsatisfactory use is being made of capacity in flax-processing industry and at enterprises of construction industry.

This potential needs to be activated more fully and the shift-work coefficient of equipment, highly productive equipment particularly, to be increased. The task in industry as a whole in the present 5-year plan is not only to stabilize but also to increase the output-capital ratio by no less than 1 percent, which will make it possible to produce approximately an additional R400 million of products.

A leading role in increasing production efficiency belongs to science. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is essential that we ensure a decisive turn thereof toward the needs of social production. The program of work in this direction was determined, as is known, at a republic meeting of party-economic activists on the results of the June (1985) meeting in the CPSU Central Committee and in the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee report for the 30th congress.

More resources are being invested in the development of science, but they are not as yet producing the returns they should. Certain scientific organizations are idling.

Take, for example, the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Problems of the Reliability and Service Life of Machinery (Comrade Berestnev, director). It should be calling the tune, seemingly, in all the work on an improvement in the quality of the machine-building product. However, the work being performed here is of an individual, local nature. Last year not one of the developments submitted by the institute was completed and for this reason not one was accepted for introduction.

For many years the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy's Institute of Construction and Architecture (Comrade Bleshchik, acting director) has been engaged in the creation of fiberglass fittings for concrete structures. More than R1.5 million have been spent to this end, but there have been practically no results.

There are also examples of another kind, in which completed scientific developments which could produce a considerable savings are not introduced in production for a long time.

The republic Council of Ministers and also the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, ministries, and enterprise managers are primarily to blame for such shortcomings. The coordinating role of the Belorussian SSR Gosplan and the Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Scientific-Technical Progress must be intensified here. The formulation and implementation of additional measures providing for the speediest realization of scientific developments are required of the republic government.

The speaker then dwelt on the development prospects of individual sectors of the national economy.

In the republic's industry we have to provide as a priority for the fundamental modernization and preferential development of the machine-building complex. It is planned that the machine-building and metalworking product will increase by a factor of 1.5 in the 12th 5-Year Plan. The manufacture of the machine-tool-building product and computer facilities will increase at a preferential pace, primarily thanks to an increase in the production of the latest types of multipurpose machine tools and fourth-generation computers.

We have to emphatically raise the technical level and dependability of the tractors and trucks manufactured in the republic, including the largest-capacity open pit dump trucks.

An urgent task is completion of the modernization of the "Gomselmash" and the raising of the manufacture of fodder-harvesting combines to 40,000 a year -- and to produce the combines with a more accomplished design and reliable operation, moreover. We also have to expand considerably the capacity of the "Bobruyskfermmash" Association.

The construction in the city of Stolin of a rolled-metal component mill with a capacity of 50,000 tons of merchant-bar products and 50,000 tons of steel and iron castings a year is envisaged for the purpose of eliminating the disproportions in products of intersectorial use -- castings, forge work and stamping -- and also the introduction of resource-saving technology. By 1990 it is necessary to have increased the manufacture of metal powder products by a factor of 3.6 and raised it to 11,000 tons.

It is planned to channel R212 million of capital investments into the development of intersectorial works altogether.

Next year, even, the Belorussian Foundry must provide for the introduction of capacity for the production of metal cord and bead wire, which will make it possible to meet fully the needs of the republic's tire industry. We have to complete the modernization of the Mogilev Foundry, where capacity for the construction of steel pipes is being created.

The manufacture of chemical fibers and filaments and mineral fertilizer will be increased in the chemical and petrochemical industry. New capacity for the production of carbamide in the "Azot" Association, potash fertilizer in the "Beloruskaliy" Association, and chemical fibers and filaments in the "Polimir" and Grodno and Mogilev "Khimvolokno" associations, and for the manufacture of tires in the "Bobruyskshina" Association, will be commissioned.

In the petroleum-refining industry we have to intensify petroleum refining considerably and as a result of this increase the manufacture of light petroleum products, liquid paraffins, and benzene.

It is essential to sharply increase efficiency in the work of the timber, wood-processing, and pulp and paper industry. It should develop on the basis of the comprehensive chemical-mechanical and chemical processing of the timber raw material.

In the construction materials industry it is essential to adopt measures for the on-schedule commissioning of the first stage of the "Kommunary" Cement Plant in Kostyukovichskiy Rayon and a silica products plant in Bereza and the expansion of capacity in the "Volkovysktsementnoshifer" and "Krichevtsementnoshifer" associations and at the Gorynskiy, Bobruysk and Grodno construction materials works.

Life demands of us particular concern for the development of the fuel-energy base. In the 12th 5-Year Plan even a considerable proportion of the increase in electrical capacity is to be obtained thanks to AES. For this we have to provide for the introduction of the first power unit of 1 million kilowatt capacity at the Minsk Nuclear TETs; complete the construction of a system of high-voltage power lines and substations for the intake of power from the Ignalina and Smolensk AES; and begin preparatory work for the construction of the Belorussian AES.

In addition, we have to provide for the commissioning of new capacity at the Minsk and Gomel TETs. Thus by the end of the 5-year plan the capacity of Belorussia's power system will have increased by almost one-third.

We have to implement a set of measures to increase the economical operation of the power stations and reduce the unit consumption of fuel spent on the generation of electric power.

Measures will be implemented to increase the reliability of power supply to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, particularly the animal husbandry complexes and livestock units; the power-worker ratio in the agrarian sector of the economy will also increase considerably.

By 1990 we can and must have doubled the use of natural gas. Its consumption in agricultural production will increase more than fivefold. It is planned to build gas mains and branch pipes of a total length of more than 1,500 kilometers and also 27 automotive gas-filling compressor stations.

The Belorussian SSR Power and Electrification Main Production Administration (Comrade Khartanovich, chief), Belorussian SSR State Committee for Gas Supply (Comrade Dubovik, chairman of the committee), and Belorussian SSR State Committee for Supply of Petroleum Products (Comrade Chaykovskiy, chairman) must display more persistence and exactingness in the solution of these questions and, particularly, the rational use of energy resources. Comrade Firisanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, must coordinate this entire work better.

A big place in the report was assigned to a further increase in the efficiency of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex [APK] and the unconditional arrival at the indicators determined by the Food Program. The strategic task here is, as before, an increase in grain production. We have to have raised its gross harvest by 1990 to 8-8.2 million tons or have increased it by a factor of no less than 1.3 compared with the average annual level of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is necessary to raise the production of potatoes to 13 million tons compared with the 11.6 million tons in the 11th 5-Year Plan, sugar beet to 1,425,000 tons (a growth of 41,000 tons), and flax fiber to 112,000 tons (a growth of 12,000 tons).

The appropriate material-technical resources are allocated for the attainment of these frontiers. It is planned channeling almost R10 billion into the APK. Some R7.3 billion of these will go on the development of agricultural production, including R2.2 billion on reclamation. Supplies of equipment, mineral fertilizer, and plant-protection agents will increase.

It is the duty of the workers of the Belorussian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and its local authorities and farm leaders and specialists to use the allocated resources and production potential as a whole skillfully and with the greatest efficiency.

A most important condition of this is, as the Belorussian CP Central Committee report pointed out, the extensive introduction of intensive techniques. Even in the current year it is planned to cultivate using these techniques, cereals over an area of 1.72 million hectares, potatoes over an area of 200,000 hectares, flax over an area of 100,000 hectares, and sugar beet on almost the entire sown area.

The intensification of fodder production must, as before, be kept in view. In accordance with the adopted program, it is necessary by the end of the present 5-year plan to have raised fodder procurement on all categories of farms to 27-28 million tons of feed units.

As already mentioned at the congress, serious, large-scale tasks have to be tackled in animal husbandry. It is essential to have raised the production of meat (dressed) in 1990 to 1.2-1.3 million tons and milk to 7.1-7.3 million tons.

In animal husbandry, too, we need to actively introduce intensive techniques for rearing and fattening animals and for milk production. We need to achieve an annual increase in the per-cow milk yield of 260-300 kilos and reduce the livestock-fattening time by a factor of 1.5-2.

Ensuring the necessary conditions for the stockbreeders' highly productive work is urgent together with the creation of a strong fodder base. It is planned to raise the level of comprehensive mechanization at the cattle farms to 70 percent, at the hog-raising farms to 90 percent, and at the poultry-breeding farms to 96 percent.

The construction of a number of large-scale animal husbandry complexes in Grodno, Vitebsk, and Minsk Oblasts will be completed. Simultaneously there will be an expansion of the extent of reconstruction and modernization of the existing livestock units.

The production and procurement of vegetables and fruit have increased and the material-technical base of fruit and vegetable industry has strengthened in the republic recently. However, there has been no appreciable improvement in the supply of these products to the population. Insufficient vegetables and fruit are being cultivated, and the selection is very limited. There is a shortage of repositories for fruit and vegetable products and potatoes.

By the end of the 5-year plan we have to secured the production of vegetables in a volume of 930,000 tons, including no less than 110,000 tons of hothouse and 70,000 tons of early vegetables. It is necessary from all sources of financing and given the active participation of industrial enterprises to build repositories to hold 360,000 tons of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes or to increase their storage capacity by a factor of 1.5.

In agricultural production it is important that the correct correlation between the growth rate of labor productivity and its remuneration, not to exceed a factor of 0.8 is ensured.

It is planned to increase food industry products by a factor of 1.2 in the 5-year plan, including meat and dairy products by a factor of 1.3 Here also particular attention should be paid to introducing progressive techniques; increasing the manufacture of prepared foods and child, dietetic and diet therapy food, and to producing a broad selection of products in packaged and wrapped form.

It is planned to channel R777 million of capital investments into the development of all sectors of processing industry.

Enterprise and construction organization leaders have to provide for the full assimilation of the allocated resources and commission all facilities of the APK on schedule. The latter include a dairy in Borisov; a confectionary factory in Minsk; bakeries in Zhodino, Kobrin, and Braslav; grain product works in Lida and Klimovichy; a formula food plant at Gomel Oblast's Uza Station, Vasilevich, Dzerzhinsk, and Slavgorod; plants for potato product production; the Khoyniki Cannery; and others.

The Belorussian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee and the soviet ispolkoms have to accelerate work on reprofiling a number of food industry enterprises for the manufacture of nonalcoholic beverages, ice cream, and other types of foodstuffs which are in demand.

It is necessary in increasing food resources to make more extensive use of the possibilities of enterprise and organization subsidiary rural farms. By the end of the 5-year plan the volume of production on them has to have been increased by a factor of 1.5-2.

However, some business managers have not yet been imbued with an understanding of the importance of this matter. Production is growing too slowly on a number of subsidiary rural farms, while some enterprises like the Minsk instrument (Comrade Yermolitskiy, director) and car-repair (Comrade Kalyuko, director), Brest electric lamp (Comrade Sologub, director), and other plants have not yet organized a production increase.

The local organs of power must display more concern for the citizens' private farms and the development of horticulture and truck gardening.

Recently, as is known, there was a fundamental reorganization of the management of the APK, and the Belorussian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee was created, headed by Comrade Khusalnov, first deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers. It has to display even greater efforts for the introduction of the new approaches to the solution of urgent problems, emphatically sweep aside sluggishness and ordinary routine, and organize the work of the Agrarian-Industrial Committee machinery in fighting fashion. The Agrarian-Industrial Committee must assume the entire responsibility for an increase in agricultural production, an acceleration of the development of the processing sectors of industry, an increase in the manufacture of food commodities, and an improvement in the related supply to the population.

In the current, 5-year period a task of paramount importance is, as before, catering for Soviet people's growing need for high-quality consumer goods, paid services, and satisfaction of effective demand. Specific economic and organizational measures in this important area are determined, as is known, by the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere for the years 1986-2000, which is an integral part of the Basic Guidelines.

It is planned to increase the total manufacture of nonfood commodities in the republic 29 percent in the 5-year plan.

The light industry product will increase 17.5 percent.

It is planned to raise the manufacture of products of improved quality and at agreed prices by a factor of 1.4, and to increase the proportion thereof in the total commodities of the sector to 40 percent.

In local industry it is planned to increase production by a factor of 1.3. It is essential here to increase in every possible way the manufacture of products from local raw material and production waste and to expand the use of out-worker forms of labor.

For the purpose of the better use of the possibilities of the reinforcement of consumer resources it is necessary to more than double the manufacture of consumer goods at enterprises which have not specialized in the production of these commodities. There is a great deal of unactivated potential here; there are simply omissions also. For this reason Comrade Petrov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, must increase attention to these questions.

It is essential in the 12th 5-Year Plan that we fundamentally change the situation in the sphere of consumer services. As envisaged by the republic comprehensive program, the volume of paid services is to increase by a factor 1.5.

A leading role in the creation of a modern, highly developed service industry is rightly assigned the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services enterprises. However, it needs to be said plainly that this ministry and the soviet ispolkoms are still not utilizing all opportunities for an increase in the volume and a rise in the quality and standard of service. There has as yet been no pronounced breakthrough in the work of consumer services. We expect of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Consumer Services (Comrade Grib, minister) and the ispolkoms more decisive actions in this extremely important sector of the social sphere.

The soviet ispolkoms must enlist enterprises and organizations of all sectors, regardless of their specialization, in the rendition of services. The volume of services pertaining to the maintenance and construction of housing and garden lodges and the erection of other buildings in accordance with the citizens' orders is to have almost tripled by 1990.

The finishing of apartments in the houses being built to the orders of future new homeowners must be organized everywhere. The Belorussian Gosstroy, SSR construction ministries, and soviet ispolkoms have remained passive position on this matter so far.

Shortcomings in trade and public catering are not being removed quickly enough. The low standard of service and interruptions in the sale of commodities of which we have a sufficiency here are giving rise to the public's justified complaints. This applies to all trading organizations, primarily the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Trade (Comrade Makayed, minister), the Belkoopsoyuz (Comrade Chigir, chairman of the board), the worker supply administrations of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Timber and Wood-Processing Industry (Comrade Kravtsov, minister), the Belorussian Railroad Administration (Comrade Andreyev, chief), and fruit and vegetable trade (Comrade Rybak, deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Agrarian-Industrial Committee).

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Control of the Production and Supply to the Market of Consumer Goods, Trade, and Consumer Services, which is headed by Comrade Terekh, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, needs to step up exactingness toward the personnel and strive to exert its authority.

Toughing on the problem of improving transport support for the national economy, the speaker emphasized that it is essential that the focus be on ways to further raise efficiency in transport use and to improve transport-economic relations.

Approximately R300 million of capital investments are allocated for the reconstruction and modernization of railroad transport. It is contemplated switching freight train traffic to electric traction on the Osipovichi-Molodechno line and building the first stage of the Minsk Railroad Terminal.

It is essential that the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport (Comrade Borodich, minister) increase the proportion of transportation by motor transport operating on diesel fuel and gas and expand the use of trailers considerably.

The commissioning of the Minsk-2 Air Terminal complex as well as terminals in Grodno, Vitebsk and Brest is envisaged.

The development and installation of means of communication will continue on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. Possibilities for more widespread reception of television programs over the republic's entire territory as well as reception of three radio programs will be expanded. The capacity of the telephone exchanges in the cities and in rural areas will increase by almost 500,000 numbers.

It should be noted that the work of the postal service, particularly the rural post offices, is in need of sharp improvement. It is essential that Comrade Gritsuk, Belorussian SSR minister of communications, make a special study of this question and enforce order.

Road building, primarily in rural localities, will be further developed. This is a major social and economic task. Over 14,000 kilometers of hard-surface highways will be commissioned from all sources of financing. It is planned to get more than 3,000 kilometers of sections of roads intersecting rural inhabited localities in good shape, providing them with asphalt and cement concrete surfaces.

Intelligently and property disposing of the huge resources allocated for road building and ensuring high quality everywhere is the primary duty of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Highway Construction and Maintenance (Comrade Sharapov, minister) and the Belselstroy (Comrade Kichkaylo, chairman of the board). Constant attention must be paid to carrying out the highway construction plans by the oblast and rayon soviets.

Having dwelt in detail on capital construction matters, the speaker observed that channeling 17 percent more capital investments in the 12th 5-Year Plan than in the 11th into the expansion and improvement of the fixed capital of the republic's national economy from all sources of financing is being considered.

As is known, the most efficient use of capital investments is secured when the operation of enterprises is modernized. Therefore no less than half the resources allocated for industrial construction will be used for the modernization and retooling of works by 1990.

Considering the demands being raised today, the existing procedure of the organization of construction is not good enough. The system of indicators of planning and calculations needs further improvement. The experience of reducing material and labor expenditure must be disseminated even more extensively. By next year the transition to the new system of calculations in construction, the basis of which is the stable (contracted) price of the construction product, must be completed.

It is essential in the 12th 5-Year Plan to reduce specific indicators of the estimated costs of construction no less than 4-5 percent.

All sections of the Draft Basic Guidelines, the speaker emphasized, are subordinate to a single goal -- an unswerving upsurge in the people's well-being. A further improvement in all aspects of Soviet people's life has to be achieved in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

A growth of the population's real income will be secured on the basis of a rise in labor productivity. We must strive for an increase in the efficiency of the system of remuneration, link the amounts of the workers' emoluments more closely with their labor contribution, and increase material and moral responsibility for shortcomings and oversights in work.

Payments and benefits from the social consumption funds will be extended. They will be in excess of R6 billion in 1990. The monetary income of the republic's population in 1990 will have increased 17 percent compared with 1985.

It is envisaged that retail commodity turnover will increase 20.5 percent. For an improvement in the balance of the population's income and expenditure a 1.4 percent increase in commodity turnover and paid services will be secured in the 12th 5-Year Plan per a 1-percent increase in monetary income.

The task of ensuring the full balance of the population's monetary income and expenditure by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan on the basis of an all-around accelerated development of trade and the services sphere has been set. We consider this a matter of paramount importance inasmuch as it reflects the vitally important interests of each person, each family, and society as a whole.

Particular attention is being paid to accelerating the solution of the housing problem. More than 420,000 apartments will be built from all sources of financing. There will be a considerable increase in housing construction in the countryside, where it is planned to build homes with a total area of more than 9 million square meters.

State capital investments in the development of municipal services will increase by a factor of 1.3 compared with the 11th 5-Year Plan. It is planned to provide all homes of socialized housing in the cities and communities with centralized heat and water supply. The capacity of the water-intake works will increase, as will the number of trolleybus and streetcar routes.

It is essential that the local soviet ispolkoms, construction ministries, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services (Comrade Bezlyudov, minister) make a better study of the development of the republic's municipal services, and ensure the full assimilation of the capital investments allocated for this purpose.

A great deal of work has to be done on the development and strengthening of the material base of the sociocultural sphere. As yet, unfortunately, many soviet ispolkoms channel their efforts merely into accomplishing a start on the construction of these facilities, then all enthusiasm wanes and the construction projects drag on for many years.

The issue of the use of the population's free time and enlistment of people, particularly the youth, in public-political life and scientific-technical creativity and the amateur arts has more significance today than ever before. Unfortunately, there is much talk in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Culture (Comrade Mikhnevich, minister) about decisions on the organization of the working people's cultural leisure, but not enough is being done to actually carry them out.

The 12th 5-Year Plan must be an important stage in the further improvement of all components of public education. The solution is envisaged, in the main, of the problem of providing preschool establishments for children. They are to be built for more than 130,000 children, including 84,000 in rural localities.

In accordance with the reform of the general and vocational schools it is necessary to implement a set of measures to improve the quality of tuition; the ideological-political, moral and aesthetic education of the young people; and their preparation for socially useful work. Schools are to be built for 274,000 students, which is 1.5 times more than in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It is appropriate to mention in this connection that sometimes new schools are established without sufficient consideration for their location in rural localities in our republic. Approximately 1 million students were studying in rural schools 15 years ago. Schools for a further 402,000 students have been built in the past three 5-year plans. It would now seem that all schoolchildren could be accommodated in one shift, the more so in that their number in the countryside has declined and runs to only 467,000 in the current academic year. However, more than 26,000 boys are still being taught in a second shift, and in some schools classes are conducted in three shifts. The problem has not yet been solved.

Considering that it is planned to channel R96 million into the construction of schools in rural localities in the 12th 5-Year Plan, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Education (Comrade Sukhnat, minister) and the oblispolkoms should determine the location of new schools in more substantiated manner.

A most important social task for the party is to strengthen Soviet people's health. It is planned to build hospitals with 13,000 beds and out-patient clinics for 35,000 visits per shift in the current 5-year period. However, as yet unsatisfactory use is being made of the existing hospitals and clinics in the practice of the Ministry of Health (Comrade Savchenko, minister). As before, there are many complaints from the public about the work of the medical establishments.

And we need in general to better activate the tremendous material potential that has been created in the system of culture, public education, health care, and the entire social sphere. Exactingness in this important matter on the part of the government and Comrade Mazay, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is in charge of these matters, must be higher.

We must treat with the utmost attention all that concerns man and his work, everyday life and recreation. This is what the party demands, and it must be adhered to unswervingly, everywhere and by everyone.

The Draft Basic Guidelines provide for an improvement in the structure of social production and the realization of further progressive changes in the location of the productive forces.

In our republic the productive forces will be developed and located in the 12th 5-Year Plan basically in the following directions: the proportional development of all sectors of the national economy; a rise in the level of the industrial development of regions with insufficiently developed industry; limitation of the further growth of big cities and the development of small and medium cities; removal in certain cities of the disproportions in the use of women's and men's labor.

Proceeding from this and from the rational use of local natural resources and labor resources, the production potential which has been created and other factors, it is planned that industrial production will increase 25-27 percent in Brest and Minsk Oblasts, 24-26 in Grodno Oblast, and 23-25 percent in Vitebsk, Gomel and Mogilev Oblasts. The gross agricultural product will increase 13-15 percent in Vitebsk, Gomel, and Mogilev Oblasts and 12-14 percent in Brest, Grodno, and Minsk Oblasts.

It is intended that industrial production in Minsk will increase 26-28 percent. And there will only be the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises here. The infrastructure of the municipal economy will improve. A palace of culture with seating for 3,500 and also a section of the second line of the metro will be commissioned.

The Draft Basic Guidelines set an important goal: Make better use of the advantages and possibilities of the socialist planning system. For this reason the Belorussian SSR Gosplan (Comrade Kebich) must improve long-term forecasting and introduce in planning a system of progressive economic norms and indicators contributing to an intensification of production and its increased efficiency.

Much has to be done to enhance the role of the Belorussian SSR Gossnab. The functions of material-technical supply in the republic are highly scattered today and are performed by 470 organizations. Because of this the product frequently passes through many bases, frequently with delays, from the manufacturer to the consumer. The Gossnab (Comrade Negerish) should bear great responsibility not only for the on-schedule and full supply of resources but also for the economical and rational use of raw material, intermediate products and production waste.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks set by the party for an acceleration of economic development, the intensification of production and its increased efficiency, is inconceivable without new approaches in the organization of government activity. It sees as its duty and its main task the opportune ascertainment of emergent problems, the correct determination of ways of solving them, the subordination to this of the content and methods of work of all tiers of the management machinery and the achievement of their practical interaction.

The Council of Ministers will persistently continue to perfect the economic mechanism and the organizational structure of management and increase exactingness toward ministries and departments and all economic organizations for the unswerving and timely fulfillment of the instructions and decisions of the directive authorities. This is made incumbent upon us by the businesslike, exacting and specific style of work geared to high end results which has become established in our party and in the CPSU Central Committee, from which we all learn.

Comrades!

Implementation of the Basic Guidelines of economic and social development and the party's strategic course demands of each of us full input, energy, and perseverance, and a creative attitude.

Consequently, more exactingness, good thinking, and discipline -- this is what is dictated today by life.

Permit me to express the firm belief that the Communists and all working people of Belorussia will do everything for the successful implementation of our Leninist party's designs.